

The Hebrew.

וְהָיָה עִלְמָא דְּחַיִּים "The Eternal Life He planted amongst us."

VOL. VIII.—NO. 17.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 5631 (1871).

WHOLE NO. 381

The Hebrew

PHILO JACOBY, PUBLISHER.
CONRAD JACOBY, Business Manager.

Publication Office, 420 Montgomery street
BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND SACRAMENTO.

The Hebrew is furnished to subscribers in San Francisco, at 50 cents per month, payable to the Carrier.
The Hebrew will be forwarded to any part of the State or Territories, at \$5 per annum; \$3 for six months; \$1.50 for three months.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.—For each square (lines or less, nonpareil), one insertion; \$1 for one month, \$3.50. Among new ads. \$1.00 per insertion.
Resolutions (not to exceed 15 lines), \$5; each additional line 35 cents. Resolutions from the interior must be pre-paid to insure insertion.
All communications and correspondence to be addressed to PHILLO JACOBY, PUBLISHER THE HEBREW, SAN FRANCISCO.

LOST SIGHT OF.

A TALE OF CORSICA.

CHAPTER I. CAUGHT IN THE DARKNESS.

[CONCLUDED.]

"Ah," sobbed poor Annette, looking after the four stalwart bearers of the litter as their figures receded from her view; "the two gentlemen gone—each gone alone—my husband not to be found! My poor head in a whirl—what does all this mean?"

And the luckless woman returned to the kitchen of the Rouge-gorge, from which all life seemed to have departed.

It was as silent in the still summer air as the portals of the grave.

On the evening of the day on which Jules Previn left the hostelry of the Rouge-gorge for Ajaccio, there was a grand ball given at the house of Madame Dufour. It was the eve of her daughter's wedding. The entertainment had not been put off on account of the non-arrival of Adolphe and his friend, for they were not expected until late; and as the roads in Corsica are not of the best, no uneasiness was created.

The mansion of Madame Dufour was a large but unpretending house on the outskirts of Ajaccio, the approach to the main door lined by a double row of cypress trees, which gave somewhat of a gloomy appearance to the view, especially by night. But the sombre aspect of the mansion was fully compensated for by the cheerfulness and high-bred hilarity which reigned within its hospitable walls. Madame Dufour, in truth, and her daughter Celeste, were thorough ladies. The elder, when her children were yet young, had removed to Corsica from Paris whilst the great Emperor was at the zenith of his career. Having strong anti-Napoleonic tendencies, she had received a gentle hint to withdraw from the court of the Tuileries; and it was rather remarkable that she should have selected for her retreat the birthplace of the Emperor. Waterloo, however, had afterwards been fought, peace again prevailed on the Continent, and Madame Dufour had long since been forgotten by Parisian friends and foes of all shades of politics. Her high birth, however, her amiable qualities, and above all, her polished manners and good heart, had drawn around her a large circle of the best society of the island, amongst whom she was a queen. The house was brilliantly illuminated, the staircases and reception-chambers profusely adorned with flowers, and nothing was wanting to complete the festive appearance of the scene. As the guests began to arrive, Madame Dufour descended the chief staircase, with her daughter on her arm.

This is a photograph of the pair.
The elder lady was of a dignified presence, and more than usually tall. She might be under fifty years of age, although her powdered hair, dressed in the fashion which had prevailed in her youth, gave her an older appearance. Her features were slightly aquiline but noble in the extreme; and with their sweet calm expression was mingled a becoming touch of hauteur, strongly reminding one of Delarouche's picture of the unfortunate Queen Marie Antoinette. As in the queen, so in Madame Dufour, this trait was but the natural consciousness of nobility of birth and mind. True nobility, in short. This lady was attired simply and richly in a dark-blue silk dress trimmed with black lace. She wore no ornaments save a few diamonds—hairpins.

Celeste, the daughter of this incomparable woman, had not the high-bred dignity of her mother; and she had passed that first period of girlhood in which artlessness is accepted by the world as a substitute for the dignified demeanour natural to all true ladies. She had lost the claim to be considered a human rosebud, whilst she had not yet acquired a title to the majesty of the full-blown rose, which so grandly became her mother. But she was a charming personage nevertheless; and if she was not outwardly so beautiful as the elder lady, she yet bid fair in inward graces to prove no inept pupil of a mother who was high-minded. The younger lady did not affect that girlish abandon in dress assumed by some damsels, who at five-and-twenty wish to retain the infantine graces of sweet seventeen. Her attire was a rich white silk, with deep flounces of Mechlin lace; and her sole ornament of necklace of pearls.

As the two ladies entered the chief saloon, wherein a few guests had already assembled, it is not surprising that all eyes should greet them with glances of undisguised admiration. Madame Dufour simply and briefly apologised for herself and her daughter, but they had not been present to receive the first comers. And then she added, with a touch of womanly feeling that went to every heart:

"It was because we expected my dear son before this, or at least thought it probable he might be here early; and we had wished to receive his first greeting in private."
There was a murmur of polite assent from the little gathering.

"Very proper to avoid a scene," said an ancient maiden lady of strong nerves, in an undertone.

M. Leroux, the fiancé of Celeste, now advanced to claim her hand for the first dance. The young lady gave her mother a look of inexpressible affection, in which the regrets of the daughter mingled with the hopes of the bride, before she moved away on her conqueror's arm.

"Veni, vidi, vici," might have been the motto of M. Leroux as well as of Julius Cæsar.

He was of high family, French, like the Dufours, and of enormous wealth; in every way an unexceptionable match, as a good many ladies both young and old did not hesitate to let him see they considered. Mademoiselle Dufour, however, had not allowed him to achieve an easy conquest. It would never have done for a Dufour to be won like a grisette! Celeste was not one of those little fish who allow their big whale to open his mouth and swallow them down at a mouthful. M. Leroux was piqued. He had begun to think victory as certain in the softer encounters of the saloon, as it was to the Roman conqueror in the matter of arms. But he had received a wholesome lesson. He had been courted for his wealth until it was scarcely strange if he thought himself invincible, but with Celeste his wealth had no power. Would it not have been beneath a Dufour to be influenced by so sordid a consideration? But when a handsome and accomplished man follows a woman like her shadow, her vanity is apt to be touched; and when that is touched, the heart soon follows. No fort is impregnable unless the besiegers are fools or faint-hearted cravens. So the siege was at last raised, and Mademoiselle Dufour surrendered at discretion to the most eligible party in the island of Corsica.

The arrivals grew more and more frequent. The ball room filled with a throng so brilliant, that one might have fancied oneself in the most fashionable and aristocratic of Parisian saloons. Two hours passed away.

The lovers had joined the dancers, and were whirling round to the strains of an inspiring waltz, when a commotion was heard below. Celeste caught her mother's quiet yet energetic exclamation, "Come, men, this!" She and M. Leroux followed Madame Dufour, who, with a graceful explanation to her guests, had already quitted the saloon.

Directed by the voices, Celeste and M. Leroux followed Madame Dufour into a large apartment, wherein a crowd of the household domestics had already assembled. On a table was placed a sort of litter made of boughs strongly tied together; and on this lay a young man, deadly pale, with a face in which physical pain and mental emotion were strongly depicted.

"Dear M. Previn," exclaimed Madame Dufour, "why do you arrive thus?"

"It is a sprained ankle, and I was unable to ride. But as Adolphe did not send—"

"Adolphe, my dear son, and where is he?"

"Is he not here?"

"Here? No, certainly not!"

"Good God! Where then is he?"

"You frighten me, dear M. Previn," cried Madame Dufour, looking greatly alarmed.

"What do you mean? Did not Adolphe accompany you?"

Jules groaned in utter prostration of spirit.

"I expected to find him here."

"O, explain," responded the mother, struggling bravely against the terror which the young man's words had inspired.

"Last night we slept—that is, Adolphe and I—at a hostelry about sixteen miles from here, when I unfortunately met with this sprain. We agreed that this morning Adolphe should proceed here, and send a vehicle back for me. Well, this morning when I awoke, the landlord told me that Adolphe, unwilling to disturb me, had come on with a guide and the baggage, and that a carriage would be sent at noon for me to follow. I waited until two o'clock; but when that hour came and there were no tidings of Adolphe, I could no longer endure delay. So I had this litter made as you see, and four young men carried me here."

"Adolphe had a guide, then?"

"O, yes."

"He may have lost his way," said M. Leroux.

"That is not likely, since I who said out last have arrived safely, and he had a guide who knows the country."

"He may have fallen in with banditti," again suggested Leroux.

The poor mother could scarcely suppress a shriek of anguish. What might not have been the fate of that beloved son? She stood breathless and speechless, pale as death, gazing from one to another.

Previn groaned. "Yes, he had all the baggage with him, even mine."

"O," shrieked poor Celeste; "my miserable dower! If through that my poor brother should have lost his life!"

"Courage, my child," said Madame Dufour, who had recovered her calmness with a heroic effort. "All is not lost yet. We have money and friends who will help us to search for my missing son."

"Yes, yes," cried a dozen voices, "yes, madame."

Madame Dufour, much moved, continued, "But your wedding must be deferred, dear girl."

"O, of course," came from the lips of both Celeste and Leroux.

"Well, let us act at once. Tell me, M. Previn, did the landlord of this inn appear uneasy when no carriage came for you?"

"I did not see him, madame, after eight o'clock. He had gone out."

"Gone out!"

"Yes; and there was no one but his wife from whom I could obtain the smallest information."

"And she?"

"O, she is a pretty young woman, who is evidently very much afraid of her husband; and she could tell me nothing, except that her husband was gone out. Then she suggested it was to meet my conveyance."

"Ah, she suggested that?"

"Yes; and I own struck me as not impossible."

"But then you must have met this landlord on the way as you came."

"No, madame; we passed nobody at all."

"What is his name?"

"Celesti."

"Celesti. O, I had a servant of that name."

"Yes, madame, it is the same."

"Ah, he told you. Then he will find Adolphe; he was rough, but not unfaithful, and—"

"Madame, he did not know my companion was your son."

"Not know it?"

"No. He even appeared distressed when he found it out from me this morning."

"But why should he be distressed?"

"Ah, I know not. That is what puzzles me. If he knew Adolphe had set out safely—"

"If O," cried Madame Dufour in agony, "you put frightful thoughts into my head. You almost assure me that Celesti knew that some harm had befallen my dear boy."

"Alas, alas, I confess that is my fear, dear Madame Dufour. God grant it may prove groundless. But, tell me, what character did this man bear when he was in your service?"

"Indifferent. Yet I know of no serious charge against him."

"Thefts?"

"Yes; but ideas on this point are very lax with the lower orders of the south, and he is a Neapolitan."

"But what has been his character since he left you?"

"I cannot say, though I have heard he had fallen into bad company. But I would not condemn any one, not even the worst, on hearsay," added Madame Dufour proudly, with a noble accent, forgetting for an instant her grief.

After a few moments Previn said: "Madame, you see I am crippled. O, that I could search with them! What is to be done?"

"To-night, nothing. You must immediately go to rest. My poor boy, wherever he is, is in God's hands; and as it is now nearly midnight to begin our search before dawn would do no good, and even might endanger other lives. I will take upon myself all arrangements of daybreak. I shall not go to bed myself. Celeste, dearest, will you see to M. Previn's apartments; they are already prepared. I must at once disperse our guests." And the noble woman could not repress a few natural tears, for her heart was wrung with maternal anguish, and this calm resolution of manner cost her a terrible effort.

The dismay was great among the guests in the ball-room when Madame Dufour entered it and announced with a sorrowful dignity, that, "her son not having arrived with his companion from whom he had accidentally been separated, she must under such anxious circumstances beg her dear friends to excuse her, and accept her apologies for requesting their absence. All would be right, she hoped; for misadventures were not uncommon in Corsica, and—"

Here nature had her way, and the mother burst into tears.

Then indeed it was seen that she was a woman really beloved by her friends. They crowded around her. Not one pronounced the unmeaning consolations so often offered by acquaintances on such occasions. But there was a silent and even tearful sympathy from every person there, which went to the poor lady's heart. Hands were extended, and quietly grasped. Adieux were made without a word being spoken. Not a man or a woman present but respected the sanctity of grief.

In less time than it has taken to write these lines, this noble woman was left alone.

Alone in the glittering apartments which a few minutes before had resounded with the ripple of low laughter, with the whispered friendliness of happy hearts. Perfumes still exhaled from the calyxes of flowers whose bloom was yet unfaded; the lamps still burned. Yet from one noble heart the light of life, of love, of earthly hope had gone out for ever.

PEIXOTTO IN PRISON.—We translate from the German Hungarian-Jewish *Wochenschrift* the following interesting article on the visit of this gentleman to Pesth:

"Our temple was visited on the 4th of February by an interesting personage whose name has often been before the public of late. We allude to Mr. Benjamin Peixotto, the appointed U. S. consul to Bucharest, whose mission it is in the name of his government energetically to intercede in behalf of the rights of his persecuted and oppressed co-religionists. Mr. Peixotto, who was called to the Thora and donated a considerable sum on the occasion, requested after the conclusion of the religious exercises to be introduced to the two preachers of our congregation, who, on account of their limited time, could only show him the neighboring orphan asylum for boys, which he inspected minutely, and with which he declared himself highly satisfied. Mr. Peixotto, a young man of 37 years, has highly polished and pleasing manners, possesses a vast amount of information and is well versed in Jewish history and literature. He spoke in eulogistic terms of our religious worship, and professed to believe in decided progress, also in matters of religion, which we deem it our duty to state in reply to the insinuations made by certain journals which have asserted him to lean towards the new-orthodox tendency. Mr. Peixotto left for Bucharest on the 5th of February. Our best wishes and hopes attend him.—H. L.

PALESTINE.—The sum total hitherto sent to Palestine from Germany in consequence of the latest appeal to the Jews abroad, amounts to little more than 12,000 fl., which the Central Relief Committee of Amsterdam have forthwith remitted to Jerusalem for distribution. But the distress is still very great and additional help is sorely wanted.

NO WONDER.—So many worthless medicines are advertised for the cure of various diseases, and when tried "found wanting," that the invalid loses all faith in specifics. We have yet to learn, however, of the first failure of "Dr. Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry," to cure coughs, colds, and pulmonary diseases.

ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF MAIMONIDES.

FROM THE GERMAN, BY B. S.

[CONCLUDED.]

The most important section is the fourth in which he arrives at a more accurate definition of virtue and moral perfection. In this section Maimonides is more than ever an Aristotelian, and lays down the principle of Aristotle's entirely as his own. Aristotle defines virtue as the course of action taken up by free choice and placed in the Mean. And the mean is that which is equal-distant from two extremes; vices, the too much and the too little. Maimonides explains moral actions as those which hold the mean between two equally wrong extremes, the too much and the too little; moral perfections are ascribed qualities and abilities which hold the balance between the two extremes. There he introduces the same examples as Aristotle, thus, rashness is one extreme and cowardice the other; bravery stands in the mean—extravagance is one, avarice is the other extreme—the mean is generosity; ambition is one, self-contempt the other extreme, the mean is self-respect. Irascibility is one, intractability the other extreme; the mean is forbearance; and so on. As in this fundamental principle, so also in the deduction of the particular fact, our Maimonides follows the Greek philosopher. That it is only by long practice and training from his earliest youth, that man arrives at this Mean, that is, as virtue, is shown by him as by Aristotle, who here introduces Plato's words—"Man must be educated from childhood to receive pain and pleasure from what he ought." Now when the soul has become morally diseased, and gives itself over to one extreme, it can only be healed by being brought directly to the other extreme, as the aversive man to extravagance, so as by that means to bring out the true mean, the even balance. This theory of Maimonides is completely that of Aristotle, and is grounded upon the medicinal opinion of the latter, that health, which is the mean, is produced by bringing the sick person to a sickness directly opposite to his own disease, that by this means the balance may be restored. That this was also no less Maimonides' fundamental in Therapeutics is shown for instance, by the example here introduced by him of a fever-patient, who must not merely be treated with remedies for quieting the blood. Surely it is an interesting scholastic question, well worthy a thorough enquiry, how far this method of treatment, recommended as it was by two such weighty authorities as Aristotle and Maimonides would verify itself in practice. But Maimonides excites real wonder, when we consider the age in which he lived, while he speaks of the right meaning of religious observances, and at a period when a gloomy asceticism had spread itself over the whole world, rejects, without prejudice, all such penances and self-mortifications. He proves sufficiently in this respect, that the prohibition of particular kinds of food and of illegal marriages, the restriction of conjugal intercourse, the command to pay tithes, the setting apart a portion of the harvest for the poor, are only prescribed to bring back the nature of man, which is inclined rather to the extreme of passion than to that of insensibility, somewhat beyond the exact mean of temperance, but that therefore no additional commands were required, to effect this still further, but that these were rather mischievous.

In the fifth section Maimonides treats of the end of man; the object of human existence to which he has to apply all the exertions of his spiritual faculties. Here, of course, the Mosiac philosopher must completely depart from the Greek, and acknowledge to himself the wide interval which must always separate revelation from Philosophy without revelation. Maimonides recognizes it as the end of man's existence, to comprehend as far as possible the Being of God; and find this expressed in the briefest and most sublime manner in the precept of our sages, "Direct all thy actions in the name of Heaven." All the Greek philosophers agreed in this, that there is a highest good, namely, happiness, (eudaimonia) which throughout the whole of his life man strives to attain. But what this Highest Good is—in what this true happiness consists—here they differ toto celo from one another while Epicurus and before him Aristippus believed in pleasure alone as the highest good; while the cynics found it in the greatest possible extinction of all wants, the stoics in complete tranquility of the spirit, Aristotle pronounced that the true happiness consisted in virtue alone. Thus the great Stagira advanced as far as a thinker who followed the human spirit and its nature alone could advance. But after the close relation between Man and God became known by means of revelation, it was necessary that virtue, which still as ever, wanted a true basis, should be definitely fixed, and receive as a foundation the knowledge of God. Now for the first time did man rise above himself and above his earthly nature; now it was no longer imperfect human virtue, but the divine virtue, the divine perfection, which set before the eyes of mortals a true Highest ideal, God Himself. This step Maimonides was the first to take consciously and with systematic clearness.

An interesting question in moral philosophy engages Maimonides in the sixth section, namely, whether the man who has only succeeded in mastering his passions after a hard contest, is morally of higher worth than the virtuous man who practices virtue from an inclination to good. Here he contests the opinion of the philosophers with that of our own sages. For while the former maintained that he who obtains the mastery over passion, only after a struggle, feels inward annoyance in the practice of good, and still as ever is inwardly inclined to evil, but that the truly virtuous man practices virtue from the love of good, and so has reached a higher grade—our sages think man stands so much the higher, the more he is obliged to struggle in order to overpower the tendency to evil, and that the reward of virtue is adapted to the degree of the effort which it cost. Maimonides reconciles the two

opinions in a very ingenious manner as thus—the philosophers had in view the coarse vices, murder, fraud, theft, and such like, where, of course, the man is far more moral, who feels no inclination whatever to them. The Jewish sages, on the contrary, had thought of the commands which must be obeyed without searching particularly into their reason, the merit in the obedience to which is so much the greater, the more strongly a man is inclined to their opposites, in the case of forbidden kind of food, and such like.

The seventh section sketches the hindrances which meet men in attaining a knowledge of the divine essence, namely, the moral and intellectual imperfections of man which sever man from God, and assigns the rank of the prophets by the measure of their moral worth inasmuch as every passion is opposed to, and weakens the prophetic spirit. It is self-evident that Maimonides as soon as he enters in this manner, the proper domain of theology, deserts his former guide, Aristotle, and proceeds on a path of his own. Aristotle is still, even on this subject, a very independent thinker, as he must necessarily have been in consideration of the circumstances of his time. For the Greek mythology had then already lost all credit with reasonable men; accordingly the Greeks had no longer anything divine which could influence their philosophy. I only know of a single passage in the whole works of Aristotle, in which he speaks of the Godhead in a philosophical manner, and even there in a few words only. He says there, that God is the invisible, supreme Being, an existence, unchangeable, unapproachable by sense, undivided and indivisible. He knew nothing of an immediate connection of the Godhead with the world, even with the natural world, still less of a moral connection with Man, Providence he held to be brought directly to the hand of nature with dispositions to good and evil only, not virtue or vice itself. Maimonides proves in the beginning of his eighth section, as Aristotle in the beginning of the second book of his "Nicomachean Ethics," it is a matter of congratulation that Maimonides at this point goes to work so circumspectly, and takes into consideration those material influences which are so apt to be disregarded. Among other things he says: "To a man whose temperament leans to dryness, whose brain is fine and deficient in moisture, learning, retention, and a profound comprehension are more easy," and so forth. But Education and training give these dispositions their fixed direction and true development. Astrology, therefore—it should be considered how at that time the whole of mankind lay under the dominion of this delusion—is mere falsehood; if it were true, and if man acted from necessity, there would be an end to all religion, to all commands and precepts; all rules of prudence would be out of the question. No man is free in his actions, and only those natural dispositions give him a direction. So far Maimonides goes hand in hand with Aristotle, except that the former penetrates far deeper into the matter and institutes a close examination of the powers of the soul which contribute to the free choice of man. But now Maimonides passes to the Divine ordinance, and comes upon the confessedly intricate question how the free will of man is related to the pre-ordaining providence of God, a question of which, as we remarked just now, Aristotle knew nothing. For even in their mythology, the Greeks had no definite idea of Fate, and the separate divine powers crossed one another herein in an extraordinary manner.

The whole of the remaining portion of this section is devoted by Maimonides to a solution of this question, which we shall see treated once more in another place. Though he was so often blamed for it, we can only consider it a merit in him to have treated this question with so much attention. For it seems also to the present writer the most important question in any philosophic and national theology, the foundation of the whole relation between man and God. At the outset Maimonides points out that natural operations only are fixed unalterably by nature, and this from the beginning of the creation, through the first will of God that nature should keep her course and her laws unchangeable. In respect to moral actions man is left to his own choice, so far that the foreknowledge of God cannot be regarded as a predestination. In fact, the knowledge of God is not separate from himself; the knowledge of God is not conceivable without God, which it is possible to conceive of man without his knowledge, and of his knowledge without man. Therefore, also, the knowledge of God is incomprehensible; since if we had comprehended this, we should have comprehended God himself, and so perfection itself, that is, we should ourselves have become perfect.

Thus had Maimonides in this work given an introduction to his theo-philosophical system, and provisionally settled the most important questions respecting moral perfections. We see him, herein, in the general subject as well as in particulars, follow closely the fundamental views of Aristotle, going farther, only where the question fell within the province of divinity. And yet here he penetrated, like a crimson thread, a theory at once Aristotelian and according with revelation, that we are not in a position perfectly to comprehend the Being of God, in consequence of our imperfection and His perfection, but that God, on this account, no more loses His perfect Being than we can refuse its brightness to the sunlight because we are dazzled by it. These are almost the very words of Aristotle in his metaphysics.—*Jewish Times*.

Don't think because snuffs and strong or poisonous solutions will not cure Catarrh, that you cannot be cured. The proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offers \$500 reward for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. It costs but fifty cents for a package, which prepares one full pint. Sold by druggists, or send sixty cents to Dr. R. V. Pierce, 133 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y., and get it through the mail. A pamphlet free. The Genuine has Dr. Pierce's private U. S. Government Stamp on each package.

(From the "Philadelphia Press.")
A MANLY LETTER.

A few weeks ago, the Philadelphia Press published the following letter, signed "A Jew," but evidently the work of our esteemed contributor, Rev. S. Morais. Although some what late, we take pleasure in presenting it, knowing our readers will be sure to give it a careful perusal. It is on the subject of the late "Christianizing Convention."

Rev. S. Morais. The Jew is by nature and education unobtrusive, law-abiding, and tolerant. He shuns notoriety; loves, without making noisy professions, the country which has recognized his manhood, and while clinging to the ancestral faith, respects his neighbor's belief. It therefore must have pained many a one hearing that name to see it brought unceremoniously forward at the convention held in our city.

But it is of insinuations cast to the injury of my co-religionists that I am urged chiefly to speak. Starting with the idea that the strongest opposition to their scheme would emanate from the disciples of Moses, most of the persons who addressed the convention had a fling at the Jews. Allusions were made to their paucity, intimating that their existence in America might as well be altogether ignored. It was likewise argued that, inasmuch as a foreigner must abjure all allegiance to his king before he be allowed to vote, so must the Jew submit to the new rule or to be considered an alien. The name of the Jew was coupled with that of the infidel, and a prominent gentleman, anxious perhaps to smooth all difficulties, stated that "the Jew is to-day a Christian without knowing it." Had he, however, said that the Christian often speaks of the Jew without possessing a thorough knowledge of his subject, he would have uttered what comes much nearer to the truth.

If the Americans adhering to the ancient faith are not counted by millions, their influence in the busy marts of trade counterbalances their comparatively numerical weakness. The flourishing state of commerce in our climes is not in a small degree due to their industrious habits. Again, it is radically wrong to place the Jew altogether in the same category with the Russian or Prussian making this country his future home. Before the framing of the Constitution, the Jew had his family hearth. He bled at Bunker Hill to gain for his native land independence, and poured out his treasures to enlarge its boundaries. He fell side by side with his fellow-man professing Christianity in the mighty struggle that saved the Union, and he would spare titles of nobility to remain a citizen of the Republic of the North. The Jew has no resemblance whatever to the denier of God. He may not always rigidly abide by the directions of his creed, but from the cradle to the grave he bears on his lips the name of that beneficent Being on whose arm all living hang for support.

As I am not inditing a panegyric of my co-religionists, but simply desire to present them in a right light, I will not refer to much which the civilized world owes the Jews. But when an interpolation damaging to their interests, is attempted to be inserted in the Constitution and that on the plea of its being necessary to enforce the observance of the Sabbath and protect the sanctity of an oath, I may be permitted to show the injustice of such dealings. The Jew is to be ostracized in order to uphold the tenets which he alone taught mankind. Whence, but from the laws which he still reveres, was derived the obligation of devoting one special day of the seven unto the Lord? Where, but in the same authoritative code, do we find a solemn warning against committing perjury? And what people have more obviously illustrated the inviolability of those oaths than the Jews, from the earliest stages of their history to modern times? Yet according to the resolutions offered at the convention, the appreciation of that fact must be evinced by disfranchising the Jew, unless he proves recalcitrant to his religious convictions.

But, leaving aside the question whether the rights of the Jews—forming, as they do, an integral part of the American nation—ought to be consulted, or whether they should be disregarded as of no account, can it be reasonably imagined that the measure proposed will remedy the existing evil? Will he whose heart is desperately wicked be deterred from swearing falsely because the name of the Almighty is prefaced to the organic laws of the land? Or will he who spends Sunday in the indulgence of vice reform after the Constitution shall have declared the divinity of the founder of Christianity? No; the corruption which seems greatly to scandalize the body of men assembled at Concert Hall, the shocking exhibition of increasing intemperance on the first day of the week, will not cease through the blending of a religious creed with the instrument of civil government. Instead of removing the evil decreed, it will engender another of fearful dimensions. Its character has been already foreshadowed in the utterances of one of the speakers: "Official positions and public trusts should be restricted by constitutional enactment to persons in sympathy with the high moral aims of government." Hence must follow an inquisitorial searching into the manner of thinking and into the private concerns of individuals. None whose doctrinal views disagree with those of a faction in the ascendancy will dare aspire to political preferment. Wrongs will be committed in the name of religion, the perpetration of which proved a bosom of destruction to many a people. For, it is undeniable that "nations founded on the eternal rock of truth will never perish," it would be a fatal self-delusion to believe that the mere confession of faith in her statute-book will thus render America thus impregnable strong. Republics and empires that prided themselves on their loyalty to the Church crumbled to dust, to teach us that the universal Father is not honored by hollow professions. A spirit of brotherhood animating His children will ever propitiate His favor, for to copy divine attributes is to be religious.

Casting a glance on the writings of the prophets, it will be discovered that servants of God inveighed against the Gentiles of antiquity, not for their having failed to acknowledge the Supreme Ruler, but for the selfishness which guides their actions, for the humanity of which they became guilty. The wickedness of Tyre against Edom, or of the latter against Judah, is the burden of their reproofs. But to my Christian neighbor, displaying a zeal misdirected and fraught with sorrows, may pertinently be quoted the instruction of the Saviour: "Not every one that saith unto me, Lord! Lord! will enter the kingdom of Heaven, but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in Heaven." The minds which sought out the means which led millions to the way of prosperity were entirely devoted to the service of the Most High. The document of their combined wisdom breathes the spirit of goodness—which is the spirit of God—for it has, during a whole century, fostered unintermitted and unparalleled. If to purge it of human

dress, it pleased the universal Creator to bring as into plainness, we should now rejoice over its purification, its increased beauty and value, and suffer no feeling of sectarianism to disfigure it. With the Constitution as it stands, America will continue to be a blessing to mankind, the exemplar of civilization. The Jew and the Christian will alike look upon it as "a land which the Lord God careth for; on which the eyes of the Lord God are always from the beginning of the year even unto the end of the year." With the Constitution altered as the convention just held proposed, America will be a scourge in the hands of the crafty to tear the lives of the powerless, whether they be Jews or Christians.

PHILADELPHIA, January, 1871. A. JEW.

THE HISTORY AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE PROPHETS.

BY LADIES ROTHSCHILD.

The moral truths bequeathed to us by the Hebrews, are not only embodied in the lives of their great men, or enshrined by the doctrines of the Law; but they have been handed down from generation to generation in another and, if possible, even a more enduring form—by a literature remarkably rich and varied. While seeming to appeal merely to our imagination and our emotions, the Hebrew poets and prophets impress upon our minds with singular distinctness the greatness and mercy of God, and the duties of rectitude and benevolence. Their beautiful and sublime utterances reveal to us the intellectual life of the Israelites, their spiritual aspirations, and their lofty aims. Through them we seem to be carried into a brighter atmosphere, we seem to inhale a purer air. The din and turmoil of the world are heard in distant echoes and the harmony of peace and truth, falls gently and soothingly upon the ear. Hebrew poetry, not colored by special doctrines, speaks the universal language of human sentiment and passion, and has, therefore, been readily accepted by nations of all climes and of all ages. It glorifies the ruling sovereignty of God; it expresses joy and sorrow, gratitude and supplication, in songs of rich, yet measured imagery; it enshrines the moral and practical lessons of the wise and the thoughtful; and it has thus become the solace of the suffering and the guide of the erring.

But Hebrew poetry reaches its grandest power and sublimity in the writings of the prophets, of those great men who lived and toiled for the happiness of their people, who exhorted and denounced, reproved and comforted, according to the ever varying conditions of the times. The influence of the prophets was powerful and commanding; for they addressed themselves to their hearers at once as members of the political and of the religious community. They appealed to men in their various relations of life: by directing the policy of the citizens, they promoted the interests of his faith; and by enlightening his creed, they insured his safety and prosperity. They were no enthusiasts; although pointing to Heaven, they never lost sight of the world and its claims. Hence their productions are of the utmost importance and of singular interest. We may well admire the unequalled grandeur of their style and the lofty strains of their eloquence; but these must not let us forget their historical value; for they throw a flood of light upon the contemporary events of the nation. The prophets themselves appear as statesmen and noble patriots, and are the worthiest types of all that was great in their race. It is interesting to examine the origin and growth of their power, and for this purpose it will be necessary to recall to mind a few features of the inner and religious life of the Hebrew people.

The basis and guide of the commonwealth was the Law. Upon it all institutions were founded, and it was regarded as the absolute rule of conduct. It was unchangeable in its teachings and final in its directions. It was revered both as a moral and a penal code, and it was deemed sufficient for individual and for national happiness. It rigidly enforced personal duties and domestic obligations, and it provided for the weak and the helpless by fostering and strengthening feelings of humanity. It not only moulded the minds of the people, but also their habits and customs, and entered into the details of daily and private life. And as the Law itself was received as Divine, thus every duty which it enjoined was invested with religious solemnity. If the Hebrew committed any illegal act, it was an offence not only against the statutes of the community or the enactments of men, but against God.

Those who pre eminently studied and taught the law, and who in fact acted as mediators between God and the people, were the priests. Everything was done to imbue the nation thoroughly with the idea that God is the invisible Ruler or Monarch, that is, to strengthen the theocracy. The people might temporarily rebel against the accepted organization; they might desire and even establish a monarchy with a human and visible chief, in order to give unity to their constitution; but they never strayed long from the notions which pervade the Pentateuch. Hence the priests, God's ministers, were endowed with great dignity and influence, and they gradually became a body of very considerable importance. They represented the holy aspirations of the people and their obedience to a Divine Law, and they became the public teachers, advisers and judges.

But the priests were scarcely free agents; their individual judgment had little scope; they were hardly more than ministers and instruments. Fettered by the unalterable precepts of a Divine legislation, they could do no more than expound and enforce them, and demand passive obedience and strict adherence to the eternal precepts inherited from their fathers. But notwithstanding the authority and the diffusion of the Law, the history of almost every age since Moses proves that the teaching was neglected or defiled, and that the nation sank into every heathen error, and was degraded by every immoral excess.

To quell this rebellion against the Law, a voice more powerful and more inspired than that of the priests was required. Stronger hands were necessary to uphold and to direct a struggling and a falling nation. Many events and circumstances happened which had not been foreseen and provided for by the Law and discussions and questions were raised which could not be decided by the written precept. The affairs of the people became frequently complicated and critical. Happily, in such times, men arose who, equal to the emergency, not only delivered but strengthened the nation. They did not confine their attention to the doctrinal points of the Law, nor limit their influence to the political condition of the community; but they sought to lay the foundation of a far nobler national greatness by insisting upon the spirit of their religion; and they endeavored to build up a powerful state upon a pure and enlightened faith.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

E. F. BUNNELL,
DENTIST,
No. 319 KEARNY ST., San Francisco.

Mr. Bunnell and other dentists of Gold, also Plate work of every kind warranted to fit, at the lowest prices according to the quality of the work.

NORTH AMERICA
(MUTUAL)
LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW YORK.

THIS WELL-ESTABLISHED COMPANY IS organized under the laws of the State of New York, and is purely mutual. In addition to the constantly augmenting deposit under the Registry System, securities to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars are deposited in the office of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, according to law, as security to all the Policy-holders.

This excellent Company is considered one of the best in the United States.

NON-FORFEITURE.

All its whole Life, Joint Life and Endowment Policies are non-forfeitable as set forth in the policies.

ENTIRE MUTUALITY.

This is a purely mutual Company, and the entire earnings over the actual cost of insurance are returned in dividends to the assured.

WATSON WEBB,
Manager Pacific Coast,
No. 302.....MONTGOMERY STREET,
San Francisco.

Good Agents wanted.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF
CUBA.

\$300,000 in Gold Drawn Every 17 Days.

Prizes cashed and information furnished.

The highest rates paid for DOUBLOONS and all kinds of Gold and Silver, Spanish Bank Notes, Government Securities, etc.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall Street, New York.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

OCCIDENTAL
INSURANCE CO.,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Cash Capital, \$300,000, Gold Coin.

Office, No. 436 California street.

Insures against Loss and Damage by Fire on Dwelling Houses, and all kinds of Building, and on Merchandise, Household Furniture and other Personal Property, on the most reasonable terms.

Issue Foreign and Domestic, Open and Special Policies, on Cargoes, Freights, Treasure, Commissions and Profits. Also, Time, Voyage and Harbor Risks on Hulls.

ALL LOSSES PAID IN U. S. GOLD COIN

DIRECTORS:

J. A. DONOHUE, of Donohue, Kelly & Co.

J. C. SCHOLLE, of Scholle Bros. & Co.

L. P. BANKIN, of Bankin, Goddard & Co.

JOHN SIME, of John Sime & Co.

M. B. CARPENTER, of Merchant

JACOB GREENBAUM, of Jacob Greenbaum & Co.

J. Y. HALLOCK, of J. Y. Hallock & Co.

G. STILES, of Pres't. Occidental Ins. Co.

BENJ. BRAWSTER, of Jennings & Brewster

J. BAUM, of J. Baum & Co.

JOE BRUNER, of Hecht Bros. & Co.

MARTIN SALOIS, of Goldsmith & Seller

JOHN N. RAYDON, of Coffey & Bardon

J. H. BAIRD, of J. H. Baird

MICHAEL REESE, of Real Estate

HENRY HERRBERG, of Real Estate

W. W. BOWEN, of John Van Bergen & Co.

J. P. NEWMARK, of J. W. Brittan & Co.

J. W. BRITTAN, of J. W. Brittan & Co.

CHR. CHRISTIANSEN, of Auger, Christiansen & Co.

THOMAS J. HAYNES, of Hecht Bros. & Co.

W. W. BOWEN, of J. M. Sachs & Co.

A. KLINE, of Kline & Co.

A. GOLDSMITH, of Goldsmith Bros

JAMES THOMAS BOYD, of Attorney at Law

LEON EHRMAN, of Hecht Bros. & Co.

W. W. BOWEN, of Goldsmith & Seller

A. J. BOWIE, of E. N. Fish & Co.

S. SILVERBERG, of Kohler & Frohling

CHAS. KOHLER, of Kohler & Frohling

J. J. WILLIAMS, of Attorney at Law

C. H. SHERMAN, of Merchant

No. 436.....California street.

A. G. STILES, President

B. ROTHSCHILD, Secretary.

M. MANSFIELD,

DEALER IN

Legal Tender Notes, Am. & Foreign Coin,

LOANS ON COLLATERALS NEGOTIATED,

306 MONTGOMERY ST., bet. Pine & California,

SAN FRANCISCO.

FRANK LAWOR,

Notary Public.

No. 321 Montgomery street,

Corner Summer.....SAN FRANCISCO.

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK & CO.

COUNTING HOUSE, BANK

AND...

INSURANCE

STATIONERS,

Keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of Fine Stationery, Whatman's Drawing

Paper, Artists' Materials, and Mathematical Instruments in every variety, at reasonable rates, Wholesale and Retail.

The Trade Supplied on the most liberal Terms.

Geo. B. Hitchcock & Co.,

413 and 415 SANSOME STREET,

Corner of Commercial.

PACIFIC
Insurance Company
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Office No. 422 California street.

CASH ASSETS, DEC. 31, 1870. \$1,777,266.63

FIRE, MARINE AND INLAND

INSURANCE.

Directors:

San Francisco:

W. C. Ralston,

A. L. Tubbs,

Wm. Alvord,

Jonathan Hunt,

A. B. Forbes,

A. G. Stiles,

A. Seligman,

H. M. Newhall,

Wm. Sherman,

L. Sachs,

James De Fremery,

J. G. Bray,

David Stern,

D. O. Mills,

I. Friedlander,

Moses Heller,

G. T. Lawton,

Myles D. Sweeney,

Charles Mayne,

E. L. Goldstein,

J. O. East,

Lloyd Tervis,

Thos. H. Selby,

Adam Grant,

Alphus Ball,

S. M. Wilson,

D. J. Oliver,

M. S. Latham,

W. Scholle,

J. D. Fry,

Oliver B. Peters,

J. B. Roberts,

J. C. Wilmerding,

P. L. Weaver,

William Hooper,

San Francisco:

A. Hayward,

T. L. Barker,

Alex. Wells,

Charles Meyer,

Charles E. Molare,

M. Rosenbaum,

Thos. H. Hayes,

A. J. Ralston,

T. Lemmen Meyer,

Geo. C. Hickox.

New York:

Louis McLane,

Frederick Billings,

James Lees,

J. G. Kellogg,

SACRAMENTO:

Edgar Mills,

J. B. Carroll,

C. T. Wheeler.

MARYSVILLE:

J. H. Jewett.

SAN JOSE:

E. McLaughlin.

NAPA:

J. H. Goodman.

PORTLAND, OREGON:

W. B. Ladd,

Jacob Kamm.

VIRGINIA, NEVADA:

William Shanon.

Officers:

JONA. HUNT, President.

W. ALVORD, Vice-President.

A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.

ANDREW BAIRD, Marine Secretary.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

THE FIREMAN'S

FUND

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Office, S. W. cor. California & Sansome sts.

ORGANIZED APRIL 25, 1863.

Capital.....\$500,000

FULLY PAID IN GOLD COIN.

INSURE MARINE RISKS

Under Open Policies, on Cargoes, Treasure,

Freights, Profits, and Commissions. Also,

Losses Promptly Paid in U. S. Gold Coin.

ISSUE POLICIES ON TIME,

Voyage, Whaling, Fishing and Harbor

Risks on Hulls.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

On Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Wares,

and other Personal Property.

FIRE, MARINE, HARBOR & INLAND

TRANSMIT RISKS,

On terms as favorable as any other reliable first

class Company. Greatest amount taken on one

risk, \$50,000. Portions of risks considered too

large will be re-insured in responsible companies.

Losses Promptly Paid in U. S. Gold Coin.

D. J. STAPLES, President.

CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

1810 THE 1870

HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

The Hebrew.

Phil Jacoby, Herausgeber.
Conrad Jacoby, Geschäftsführer.

Originalberichte vom Kriegsschauplatz
in Frankreich.

Subserieller, 18. Febr. 71.

Unser Leben hier ist ziemlich langweilig und besteht unsere Hauptbeschäftigung in Kochen und in Gelfischen, denn an Gelf haben wir auch mehr Mangel als früher die Herren Mobilgardisten, weil wir keine Häuser einreisen dürfen. Die einzige Zerstreuung bieten die zu Hunderten herbeiströmenden Pariser, die alle nur nach Lebensmitteln suchen; man hat hierdurch manchen Spaß, aber im Allgemeinen ist es ein schrecklicher Anblick, diese ausgehungerten Geschöpfe und eingefallenen Gesichter und wahrhaft abschreckend ist die Idee, mit welcher sie über Alles herfallen. Wir selber leiden auch unter diesem Andrang, denn die Preise haben bei dem Markteinsturz schon das Doppelte gegen früher erreicht, und damit den Soldaten überhaupt etwas übrig bleibt, muß jetzt eine bestimmte Menge Brod, Käse, Butter etc. reserviert werden und darf von 4 Uhr Nachmittags an nur an Soldaten verkauft werden. Man kann hier dem armen Volke viel zu Gefallen thun, und wir alle thun es auch nach Kräften, aber die Noth bleibt darum doch schrecklich, und ich bin fest überzeugt, daß auch ohne Bombardement die Stadt sich nicht lange mehr hätte halten können. Dasselbe verfahren auch viele Einwohner selbst. Den besten Beweis von der schrecklichen Lage habe ich gestern, wo ich mit einigen Kameraden nach St. Denis gegangen war. Die Lagen nämlich feilwärts zwischen St. Denis und dem eigentlichen Paris, dürfen aber nach Paris selbst nicht hinein. Hier in St. Denis waren die Bewohner mit Ausnahme derer einiger Stadtheile, die von unseren Geschossen arg mitgenommen waren — und eine preussische Granate hat noch mehr Wirkung als eine französische — alle zurückgeblieben, und das Leben in einer Großstadt nach diesen Wochen wieder einmal mit ansehen zu können, ist sehr wohl, aber wenn man nachforscht, so fand man, daß all dem Reiten und Laufen weiter nichts als der Hunger zu Grunde lag, denn hundert Mal stellten uns die Leute um Brod, Speck u. dgl. an, und wenn man mit Jemandem in ein Gespräch sich einlassen wollte, so mußte der Herr Franzose es gleich auf das Mangel zu richten; in allen Hotels aber, in welche wir einzutreten, erhielten wir auf unsere nur Spätes halber gerichtete Frage nach Essen die stereotypische Antwort: "rien du tout." Wein und Cognac giebt die Masse, aber kein Stückchen Brod, mit Ausnahme des pariser Nationalbrotbrodes, das wohl Vegetarierern schmecken mag, aber nicht preussischen Soldaten.

R. Dorn.

Der Jude von Orient.

Don
D. Dorn.
(Fortsetzung.)

Er wollte jedoch noch eine versuchen. Schon seit vielen Jahren hatte die christliche Welt nach einer Reformation der Kirche an Haupt und Gliedern, nach einem vom Papst unabhängigen Concil geschrien. Die Päpste hatten natürlich taube Ohren; es gab für sie nichts unangenehmeres als ein solches Concil. Jetzt verlangte es der mächtige Kaiser, und da hörten denn die päpstlichen Ohren etwas schärfer. Das so feierlich herbeigekommene Concil wurde im Jahre 1545 zu Trent eröffnet; es dauerte, eine kurze Unterbrechung abgesehen, 18 Jahre und wurde am 4. Dezember 1563 geschlossen, ohne für den beabsichtigten Zweck auch nur das geringste gewirkt zu haben.

Am Morgen dieses denkwürdigen Tages eilte Freund Salomon den Thoren der Stadt zu, an seiner Hand den kleinen Benjamin mit sich führend. Auch am südlichen Abhang der Alpen zeigte der Winter seine Strenge; es war ein frischer Morgen, die kalte Luft röhete das lebliche Gesicht des Judenknaben, und der ziemlich lebhaft Wind spielte mit seinen wallenden Locken. Salomon schritt lebhaft auf der wenig gebahnten Straße dahin, nur selten einige aufmunternde und zur Eile mahnende Worte an den kleinen Benjamin richtend, der seine Beinchen gewaltig anstrengte, um mit dem Vater gleichen Schritt zu halten. Fort, Schönen Benjamin, sagte der Jude, fort! Wir haben keine Zeit zu verlieren. Du warst zu müde heute, wir sind so spät aufgebrochen; der Tag muß da sein zur Stunde, sonst macht er großen Clamassen und kann verlieren viele goldene Dukaten. Kannst nicht laufen mehr, Benjamin?

Der Jude antwortete nicht; vielleicht fehlte ihm der Athem dazu; sein Gesicht glühte, und an seinen Gaaren blinnten einzelne Tropfen, die die Luft bald wieder aufzog.

Der Vater blickte einen Augenblick theilnehmend auf den Kleinen, dann hob er ihn schnell auf seine Arme und eilte unermüdet weiter. Der Jude will dich eppes tragen, Benjamin, sagte er jählich, nachher wirst wieder laufen können.

Aber auch dem Alten war warm geworden von dem lebhaften Schritt, den er eingeschlagen hatte und die Lust, die er jetzt trug, als er eine Erhöhung des Weges hinaufschritt, machte seinen Athem nicht länger.

Plötzlich schlug das Geläute zahlreicher Glocken an sein Ohr; es waren die Glocken, die die feierliche Schließung des TridentinerConcils einläuteten. Ein hatte er die Kuppe des Hügels erreicht, und ein prachtvolles Schauspiel bot sich seinen Blicken dar. In geringer Entfernung vor ihm lag Trent; auf den Spitzen seiner Thürme blinnte die Degenbergsche, der alte Lufthofen führte die mannigfachen Glockentöne, die in den vertheilten Abklingen durcheinander klangen, aber die Stadt hin und in das weite Thal hinab, und aus tausend Schornsteinen jagen blaue Rauchsäulen in die dünne Luft hinauf.

Einen Augenblick stand Salomon unthätig still, dem wunderbaren Anblick sich hingebend und in tiefen Zügen athmend, als er sich der großen Wichtigkeit der nächsten drei Stunden erinnerte und mit beschleunigten Schritten der neuen Stadt zuwende. Benjamin hatte sich so weit entfernt, daß er wieder munter neben seinem Vater herlief, bald gezogen von dessen brennender Hand.

Nach einer Viertelstunde waren die Wanderer, die durch die Porta San Lorenzo die Stadt betreten hatten, an dem mächtigen dreieckigen Thurm angelangt, der mit seinen drohenden Zinnen und seinen 6 Fuß hohen, aus Werthsteinen aufgeführten Mauern die große Brücke über die Etsch beherrschte und vertheidigte. Bald betraten sie diese letzte Feste, dem Innern der Stadt sich zuwenden.

Fast gleichzeitig mit ihnen trafen andere ihrer Glaubensgenossen, die denselben Zweck und dasselbe Ziel hatten, von den verschiedensten Seiten her in Trent ein. Alle trugen auf ihren Köpfen Kappen oder an anderen Theilen ihres Körpers liegend ein Kleidegeschütz von der verabschiedeten gelben Farbe. Selbst Benjamin's kleine Füße hatten in Schuhen von hellem Sammet.

Noch immer erschalle feierliches Geläute von allen Thürmen; die Glocken riefen die anwesende große Volksmenge zur letzten Sitzung des Concils. Langsam bewegten sich die Führen der Kirche in ihren kostbaren Gewändern, theils in Schürzen getragen, theils auf reichaufgeschlagenen Mantelfürten reitend, und nach der Seite der Zeit von einem großen Tross buntfarbig gekleideter Diener begleitet, aus ihren Quartieren auf die Kirche Santa Maria Maggiore zu, in welcher die Sitzungen des Concils 18 Jahre hindurch gehalten worden waren, und wo dasselbe heute mit angemessenen Feierlichkeiten geschlossen werden sollte.

Die guten Bürger der Stadt hatten dieses Schauspiel, wenn auch sonst weniger glänzend, viele Jahre hindurch vor Augen gehabt, aber sie hatten sich vielleicht nie so zahlreich und in solcher Erregung dabei eingefunden als heute. In großer Anzahl liefen sie durch die Straßen, über stiegen auf den Treppen vor ihren Häusern, über füllten die Fenster und Balkone. Sie hatten auch zu der lebhaften Theilnahme an dem, was sich vor ihren Augen zugetragen, Grund genug.

Mit dem heutigen Tage sollte die Quelle des Reichthums und des Vergnügens plötzlich versiegen, die 18 Jahre hindurch so reichlich für sie geströmt hatte.

Diese Gedanken machten die Einwohner nicht besonders geneigt, mit freundlichen Blicken und wohlwollenden Gefühlen als sonst auf die andern Gäste zu sehen, die heute auf wenige Stunden ihre Stadt besuchten, obwohl es immerhin ein ergötzlicher und zu wunderbaren Vergleichen Veranlassung gebender Augenblick gewesen sein mag, zu gleicher Zeit die mächtigen und im höchsten Ansehen stehenden Mitglieder der Hierarchie und die ausgehönten Genossen eines verachteten Stammes die Straßen anfüllen zu sehen.

Lebhafte Erfahrungen unter diesen Umständen vielteils in reichem Maße als sonst die Wirkungen des Unmuths, von dem die Herzen der Bürger erfüllt waren, die sich von so großen Verlusten bedroht sahen.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

(Von unserem Correspondenten im Preussischen 2ten Garde-Regiment.)

Argenteuil, 16. Febr. 1871.

Die Lage meines jetzigen Quartiers ist herrlich und reich an prächtigen Fernsichten. Das Städtchen selbst aber hat enge und trümmer Strafen von denen allein der neue Boulevard eine Ausnahme macht. Es führen hier sonst 2 Brücken über die Seine, jetzt sind sie zerstört und zwar von Seiten beider Parteien. Die Franzosen hatten nämlich von der oberhalb des Städtchens liegenden Eisenbahnbrücke nur einige dem Ufer zunächst liegende Bogen gesprengt, um in der Mitte das Fahrwasser für ihre Kanonenboote offen zu halten; den Franzosen ist es nun gelungen, auch den Rest zu zerstören und so die Flottille der Boote — 3 derselben liegen ca. 1000 Schritt oberhalb der Brücke vor Anker — zu trennen. Auch die zweite unmittelbar aus der Stadt über die Seine führende steinerne Brücke ist theilweise zerstört worden, jetzt jedoch von unseren Pionieren auf den unversehrten Bogen prachtvoll in Holz wieder hergestellt und „Kaiser Wilhelmbrücke“ genannt worden. Ueber diese find wir, nachdem der St. Denis von uns die Seine auf einer ebenfalls preussischen Pontonbrücke zum ersten Male überschritten, in das auf dem rechten Ufer gelegene Argenteuil eingezogen und haben sie als wir durch die auf ihr errichtete Triumpfbögen jagen, mit lauten Hurra's begrüßt. Der Mont Valerien ist von hier sehr deutlich sichtbar und sollen wir dieser Tage den Bruder „Valerien“ auf einem Uebungs-Marche genau kennen lernen. Zeugen seiner Thätigkeit finden sich hier an vielen Häusern und auch die neue, aber gerade nicht von großem Geschmack zeugende Kirche hat von ihm resp. den Kanonenbooten Beweise christlicher Liebe erhalten, worüber die Pariser äußerst erbaunt zu sein scheinen; denn als ich mich gestern als Wachhabender der Kathedrale gegenüber befand, konnten sie nicht ohne Lachen und Erörterung zu schwadronieren das gerade über dem Haupteingange befindliche große Loch und die Spuren der anderen minder gut gezielten und freisirten Granaten betrachten, wobei ich es auch nicht unterließ, sie auf die Ursache dieses grand malheur aufmerksam zu machen und so meinen Kerger über den schönen Tag — es war Sonntag und die Compagnie hatte keinen Dienst — diesen frommen Seelen entgelten zu lassen. Eine Wache ist hier durchaus kein Vergnügen, denn außerdem, daß sie einige 60 Mann stark ist, muß der Einzelunteroffizier der sie kommandirt noch die Aufsicht über ein Dutzend dort befindlicher Arbeiter übernehmen und hat so Tag wie Nacht seinen Moment der Ruhe, da das ganze Vertheilung des Besatzes befrachtet wird und auch besetzt werden muß.

Dr. S. Russell Gerry, Physician and Accoucheur, 124 Geary Street, San Francisco.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

McMILLAN & KESTER,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

SYRUPS, CORDIALS,

Bitters, Essences, California Wines, &c.,

714 FRONT STREET,

Near Broadway, San Francisco.

37 Extra Raspberry Syrup, Gum Syrup, Simple Syrup, Lemon Syrup, Orange Syrup, Raspberry Syrup, Pineapple Syrup, Sarsaparilla Syrup, Ginger Wine, Anise Wine, White Wine, Port Wine, Absynthe, Vermouth, Kirschwasser, Kummel, Blackberry Brandy, Cherry Brandy, Apple Jack, Peach Brandy, Cointreau Brandy, Stomach Bitters, Sionghon Bitters, Pure Wormwood Bitters, Wormwood Bitters, Vegetable Bitters, Spices and Wormwood Bitters, Cherry Cordial, Anise, Anisado, Curacao, Maraschino, Blackberry Cordial, Essence of Peppermint, Extract of Lemon, Ess. of Jamaica Ginger, Coloring.

CHENERY, SOUTHER & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Fine Wines, Brades & Liquors.

311 CLAY STREET,

Near Front, San Francisco.

In Store, a large stock of that Pure "Old Blend" Scotch Whisky, as also of all the brands of Kentucky manufactures. French and Domestic Brandy; Baltimore Gin; St. Croix, Jamaica and New England Rum; Scotch Whiskies. Foreign and Native Wines in bulk and glass, of every variety. Also, Porters, Bitters, etc., to which we invite the attention of purchasers.

SHARP & LLOYD,

Attorneys at Law,

NO. 636 CLAY STREET,

Between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.

HAYCOCK & CRARY,

Storage and Commission Merchants,

FRONT STREET WAREHOUSE,

COOR. BROADWAY AND FRONT STS., San Francisco.

Free storage solicited at current rates. Liberal Cash advances made.

Steam Candy Manufactory

ROTHSCHILD & EHRENPFOOT,

(Late Bernheim & Ehrenpfort),

NO. 408 CLAY STREET,

Between Sansone and Battery, San Francisco

Manufacturers of all kinds of

FANCY AND COMMON CANDIES.

Importers and Dealers in Domestic and Foreign

Fruits, Nuts, and Almonds, etc.

New kinds of Fancy Candies, 0016

C. BORCHARD'S

WHOLESALE

CANDY MANUFACTORY,

No. 413 Davis street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

C. Borchard would respectfully call the attention of dealers in candy, to his large stock of German, French and American Candies and Sugar Figures. All articles are guaranteed to be the best as well as as cheap as in the market.

All orders from the interior as well as the city promptly filled.

Always on hand a large assortment of Sugar Flowers, Gold and Silver Leaves for ornamenting wedding cakes, etc.; Cake Papers, Fragrant Figures, Mocha Papers, etc.

As I import the last named articles direct from the best houses in Paris and New York, I am thereby enabled to sell them at lowest rates.

C. BORCHARD.

WILL & FINCK,

Manufacturing Cutlers,

LOOKSMITHS,

BELL HANGERS,

No. 821 Kearny street,

140 MONTGOMERY ST., San Francisco.

Dr. S. RUSSELL GERRY,

Physician and Accoucheur,

124 GEARY STREET, San Francisco.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

Dr. D. A. CLAUS,

DENTIST

AND SURGEON.

NO. 147 FOURTH STREET,

Between Everett and Howard, San Francisco.

TEETH EXTRACTING - 50 CENTS.

Medal and first class Premium awarded to Dr. P. Liesenfeld, for the best Billiards on the Pacific Coast, in the Mechanics Fair, San Francisco, 1868.

P. LIESENFELD,

Billiard Manufacturer.

535 and 537 SACRAMENTO ST.,

Below Montgomery, San Francisco.

Sole Agent for Kravagh & Decker's Improved Billiard Cushions, Patented December 18, 1866.

Keeps constantly on hand a large supply of these Improved Billiard Cushions, and is always ready to put such on any table at short notice. These Cushions have proven, in all Billiard Tournaments in the Eastern States, to be far superior to any others now in use, and have given the best satisfaction to the most critical players in the country. Several of our first class saloons have already sent in their orders to improve their tables, which soon will become necessary for all to do. Billiard Cloth, Balls, Cues, Cue leathers, and all kinds of trimmings connected with the business, on hand.

Country orders promptly filled at short notice.

SIEGFRIED'S HOTEL,

No. 235 Bush street, San Francisco.

Near Montgomery, San Francisco.

SIEGFRIED & LOHSE, Prop'rs.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION, ESPECIALLY

of the Traveling Public, to the superior accommodations the above first-class Hotel offers.

Guests can be sure to find all the comforts of a home.

Rooms can be had with or without Board.

B. F. HERVE. J. H. PERRY.

STEAM

PLASODA WORKS

No. 712 Broadway street,

Between Stockton and Powell, San Francisco.

J. S. PHILLIPS, M. E.,

Examiner of Mines, Consulting Engineer, Mineral Assayer, Analyst, etc., etc.

433 Washington street, San Francisco.

Inventor of the Explorers' Miners' Millers' and Smelters' Friend, the Prospectors' "WHEAT" Assaying Machine, etc., which obtained a GOLD MEDAL at the San Francisco Mechanics' Institute Fair of 1869.

Patented September 7, 1869.

Arranged for the general purposes of the Analyst and Assayer.

Price with instructions, tools, and fluxes, \$100.

Practical Instructions in all kinds of Assaying, Discrimination and Analysis.

A valuable method for cleaning and increasing the affinity of mercury for itself, and for gold and silver, during amalgamation by itself, copper plates, barrels, pans, and crucibles; so as to obtain more gold and silver, and lose less mercury - FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF \$50.

JOHN F. BROWN,

FIRST CLASS

BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,

420 MONTGOMERY STREET,

BRANNAN'S BUILDING, San Francisco.

Billheads, Cards, Labels, Brief, and every description of

JOB PRINTING, executed prompt, cheap and good.

JOHN F. BROWN.

JOHN SWEENEY'S

MARBLE WORKS,

518 MARKET ST.,

North side, Between Dupont and Stockton

SAN FRANCISCO.

Manufacturers of Italian and California Marble Mantels, Monuments, Head-Stones, Tomb-Stones

Table Tops, Plumber's Slabs, Etc., Etc.

Mantels and Grates set in the best style at low prices.

CHARLES MAYER,

Dealer in

Stalls 23, 24, and 45, 46,

GRAND CENTRAL MARKET,

Corner Ninth and Market streets.

OPEN FROM 4 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

SELECTED OYSTERS, \$1.00 PER 100.

M. GRAY,

AGENT FOR

Steinway & Sons' Patent Agraffe Pianos,

Burdett Parlor Organs,

Church and School Harmoniums and Melodeons,

Boston, Mass., Manufacture's Cornets, Martin's Guitars,

PUBLISHERS AND DIRECT IMPORTERS OF:

Foreign and American Sheet Music, Wind and String Instruments,

Music Books and Viola Strings,

Nos. 631 & 633 Clay street, San Francisco

M. D. COHEN,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO HIS CO-RELLIGIONISTS, that he has removed his

Private Boarding House,

to 644 Sacramento street, near Kearny, where everything has been fitted up in the best style.

Furnished Rooms to let.

W. K. DIETRICH,

The Hebrew.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, (5631) 1871.

ח' אדר ב' (5631) Thursday, March 23
ד' אדר ב' Thursday and Friday, April 6, 7
ה' אדר ב' Wednesday, April 12
ו' אדר ב' Thursday, " 13
ז' אדר ב' Friday, Saturday, April 21, 22

AGENCIES:
A. S. Hopkins
New York City, 40 Park Row, and S. M. Pet-
tengill & Co., 37 Park Row, are our only authorized
Advertising Agents in New York.

Country patrons will oblige by remitting us their subscriptions now due; and those who may happen to come to the city, will favor us much by calling at our office, 430 MONTGOMERY STREET, and settling their accounts.

CLEANLINESS.

We are too prone to discredit the beneficial effect of any simple thing easily obtained. Were water, for instance, an expensive luxury, only to be bought at the chemist's shop in small doses, we should have a far higher opinion of its value, and should then perhaps be longing to use freely the boon which we could not with great difficulty procure.

And yet the greatest blessings are those which are the most widely spread,—the blessings which are common to all,—such as the social affections, the bread human sympathies, the sunshine, that calls into life the beauties of earth and sky,—makes the waters teem with life and the air busy with the hum of the hidden insect world,—and the hearts sunshine too, that calls forth the holy instincts of our better nature, that gives music to the child's voice; when it lips those words of endearment "father" and "mother,"—that sunshine that gives life to the thrilling sounds of a mother's voice, tremulous with love, when singing to sleep the babe, nestling at her bosom. Yes, such blessings are common blessings, enjoyable by poor and rich, and therefore real and true and positive blessings.

Let us now reflect for a few moments upon the immediate importance of cleanliness in contributing to our health and comfort.

When King David in the 139th Psalm, says, "I will praise Thee, for I am fearfully and wonderfully made," he doubtless alludes to the marvellous skill displayed in our physical formation. In the wide scope of nature, nothing is more wonderful than the structure and organization exhibited in the human body. Perhaps you have never thought of it! Only observe the wonders of God written on your frame. Notice one of these—the outer covering of the body,—the skin. See how wisely it is adapted to its purpose;—see how closely and beautifully it fits the body and guards it from contact with all that is pernicious; see how it wraps up the muscles, veins, and nerves, and covers the bones! Mark how it conveys sensation, and how also it acts as a safety-valve for the escape of superabundant heat!

See under a microscope how the skin is pierced with pores, thousands upon thousands, with little tiny openings, invisible to the naked eye, from which minute openings the impurities of the body are constantly escaping. Now when these little gutters of the skin are kept sweet and clean and open by water, the bad humors of the body are carried off; but when they are closed by dirt or dirt, then of course these necessary exhalations cannot take place, or at least are much impeded, and sickness must sooner or later be the consequence. Here at once we see the immense advantage of a frequent and plentiful use of water. By the neglect of ablutions, we look upon those numberless little doors which Nature has, not without purpose, left ajar, and we imprison in our system the very poisons intended to escape.

The laws of health demand also that the clothes we wear should be often changed and cleansed, so that the impurities with which they become impregnated may not prove prejudicial to the health.

It is further necessary that our home should be kept scrupulously clean; or the air we breathe will become vitiated and impure, and as hurtful as bad food.

Heaps of decaying vegetables or mouldy lumber, though out of sight, will poison the atmosphere around us, and perhaps give rise to fevers which may confine us for long weary days or weeks to a bed of sickness. I have often thought of this, when I have seen the piles of dust under the chairs, tables, and in the corners of the houses of dirty people: and these are just the homes where the mother tells you, she is so poorly, and her child has been sick—she does not know how long; and the doctor, ah! that doctor does no good. And why? Because she goes to the wrong doctor,—the road to the true physician, is through the open windows. He, the cheap doctor, likes to come in that fashion, and his medicine is a good broom, a few buckets of water, and the flesh to be washed well and frequently. The cry, "I am so poorly," will gradually cease, after adopting these remedies; for the patient will soon recover.

But those who are ever ready with objections and are glad to find imaginary excuses, will say: "Ah! that's all very good for the rich, for the fine lady who keeps plenty of servants; we poor people cannot afford the time for all this washing, and dusting, and cleaning; we must work from the moment our eyes are open

to the moment we close them, to find food for ourselves and children; and rare and scanty enough are those hard-earned meals."

This argument might carry some weight with it, if those very objectors did not often, very often, expend more time in adorning themselves in outward finery, than they would require to keep themselves, their garments, their dwellings, and their children, tidy and clean.

Besides, it is a very poor economy of time to neglect that which contributes so materially to our health and strength, and, by invigorating our whole system, allows us to accomplish more in one hour than we could otherwise effect in several.

But we will now leave the subject of health and examine what other advantages cleanliness may possess. Ugliness itself is more comely by its aid, while its absence mars the prettiest face.

The little child, with its soft rounded limbs and smooth skin, may, by the want of cleanliness be changed from an object of admiration to one of disgust; and what shall we say of those who have past the first bloom of youth, and who have grown up in slovenly, dirty habits? Who, possessing any sensibility, has not been repelled by their disagreeable appearance? and who, on the contrary, has not felt himself attracted by old age, robed in cleanliness and decency?

The old woman with her neat and tidy dress and her snow-white cap shading a cheek withered and wrinkled, but on which no impurity rests, is a picture we have all looked upon with pleasure. Why do we not see it more often? I have now in my mind's eye such an old lady, whom I knew and loved—deeply loved,—poor, very poor, sitting in the midst of dutiful children: (children, oh! how proud of their mother.) And at her side her husband, aged as herself, who turned with a lover's gaze, from time to time, to look upon that old and dear clean face, conjuring up the happy days and years they had both passed together; I have seen this aged couple, young again, relating to their assembled children the history of their lives, how hard their struggle had been, but how blessed in its results. And, on the other hand, I have seen the young wife, fascinating and beautiful, soon, alas too soon, destroy her home, blight the prospects of her children, and bring ruin on her husband by a disorderly untidy house and careless habits. Pray, mark the two pictures I have placed before you, and observe the contrast.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

[From the Resident Correspondent of THE HEBREW.]

NEW YORK, March 14th, 1871.

EDITOR HEBREW:—To judge from our present weather, the long dreary winter of this year has passed away and the fragrant breezes of spring again invigorate week humanity and infuse within us strength and hope. What a fit picture spring is for the day of resurrection. Trees, that have looked bare, again put on blossoms, the land which but a few days ago looked barren and dark, commences to clothe itself anew with vegetation, the farmer, so lazy during the last season, opens the bowels of mother earth and intrusts to it seed and labor, which he hopes shall repay him a hundredfold in the fall, and is not sorry, because the dark earth clothes its mouth over his outlay and labor. Who is not reminded now of Schiller's masterpiece in poetry, "Die Glocken," in which he uses the following verse, although more sweetly it sounds in the German:

"Yet more costly seed we're placing,
Mourning in the womb of earth;
Hoping that from out of coffin,
Man shall be called to heaven's rest."

The present fair weather has a decided beneficial influence on business and our retail stores partly, our wholesale stores altogether, have as much to do as they can attend to.

Purim has been celebrated by the pleasure loving people of New York, by the time-honored custom of masquerade balls, sociable and other entertainments. The Purim association has not given a masquerading ball as it used to, but a fine reception at Delmonico's with a cosher supper. They have netted a large amount, which they devote to charitable purposes. But although the Purim association gave no masquerading ball, the young people of both sexes had not foregone the pleasure of imagining themselves and dressing like kings, queens, dukes, princesses, and the like, for Henry Clay Lodge No. 19, I. O. F. S. of L., had provided a masquerading ball, at Apollo hall, and invited all that had to spare the cash to come and give them a call. Yet particular care was taken by the reception committee to permit no indecent costume, and so everyone present enjoyed the occasion.

The I. O. F. S. B. has added another link in its chain of Lodges in this city. Manhattan Lodge No. 157, has been installed last Wednesday by Hon. Judge J. Keck, G. N. A., and the other grand officers. It consists already of about 75 members, most young men and promises to become a very bright star. May it ever flourish.

The Grand officers of the A. J. O. K. S. B. are in Philadelphia for the purpose of installing two or three new Lodges; they intend to proceed from thence to Baltimore and Washington, from where application for new Lodges have been received. A new sensation excites the citizens, especially the Hebrews of this city.

Chief superintendent of police, Kelso, advertises that they have discovered at last who perpetrated the foul murder of Mr. Nathan last fall. He gives the name of the cowardly as-

sassin, calling him Forrester, describes his size, form and features, and offers a reward of two thousand and five hundred dollars for the apprehension of the criminal. He states that if the man is caught, there will be most positive proof to convict him, but this occasion seems to elude the vigilance of the police. According to Mr. Kelso's statement, the criminal would have been caught long ago, if the police authorities in the country would have acted with the same precision as our municipal police force; the superintendent even intimates that police authorities in the country have sometimes even aided the assassin to escape. More anon.

Truly yours,

VERITAS.

[COMMUNICATION.]

A. J. O. K. S. B.

האדם יראה לענוה ויראה ללבוש:

"Man sees only externally, but the Lord penetrates into the innermost recesses of the heart."

Externally, members of society are judged by their worldly possessions; the drawing-room as well as warehouses often give an advantage to an applicant, with whom society seeks to associate, and is glad to have his name at the head and to heap on him all its honors. Under such circumstances you do not see the man, you only view the drapery, which circumstances have thrown around him. In one instance, he is prepared to be garished with smiles, and the beauty of his being is gathered up for the occasion. In the other instance, he acts equally under disguise, here the stern realities of life are crowding around him; and as in the drawing-room you know him only as a man of pleasure, so here you know him as a man of business. To understand him and his worth, you must place him in the Lodge room, and in circumstances, where the shining qualities of his nature may flash out without any borrowed lustre; here place around him men in every circumstance of life and of profession, and before him a worthy object to elicit his feelings, and then you may have an opportunity of judging the innermost recesses of the heart. When he enters here into the feelings and interests of those around him and acts with "Truth, Love and Justice," then is he worthy to be called a man in the image of his Creator, whose heart should beat responsive to calls of his fellow-men as were it of his own. It is very true that the teachings of societies are based upon morality, virtue, benevolence, etc., yet, is there not a fair field for the powers of good men, if this be not a place and a work appropriate to the best men, it is certainly not the place to endanger virtue! Members should seek to understand the duty of man to man, and the relation of good morals or of religion to this life, teaching their fellow-men that it is their duty to be good parents, good neighbors, and to live peaceably with all men, to love God with all the heart and their neighbors as themselves.

The motto, selected and adopted by the K. S. B., is "Truth, Love and Justice." In its economy and in the minds of its members, these are not mere empty words, for on these the whole superstructure rests, on these the whole internal of the Order is carried on; here rest its constitution and its laws, in fact the unyielding cement of its union. Is it surprising then that men find in the Lodge room nothing which can offend the eye, the ear, or the heart? He meets friends when he needs counsel, who will be happy to give it to him. When he has been wronged (by his) by an erring brother, the olive-leaf of consolation is at once supplied to soothe the irritations of the wound, thus erringly inflicted. In one word, he will find brethren, who are in a laudable way willing to aid him in obtaining redress—for the chords of harmony must not be discorded, nor must the spirit of charity be relaxed, the happy influences of those, who work for the benefit of mankind always adjust. Such are the social elements that are forged into the links of the iron band, and such is the atmosphere in which its members are taught to live and breathe. It is not possible to mingle in such institution without feeling strong resolution, because it comes up from the hearts deep fountain, proposing to us to become better, as we are made happier men.—B.

From a communication last week, to late for insertion, we extract the following:

"A delegation of three brethren of this city visited San Jose on Saturday, March 5th, for the purpose of trying to establish a Kesser Lodge there. The delegation was kindly received, and a meeting called by the president at the vestry room of the synagogue, for the purpose of listening to the eloquent speeches pertaining to the A. J. O. K. S. B. of the delegation. A petition, signed by the requisite number of members, to the M. W. Grand Saar, for granting a dispensation to constitute a Lodge, was handed to the committee.

In this city, Washington Lodge No. 7, has recently obtained permission of the M. W. Grand Lodge to open the charter, and to admit applicants for a less price than the usual rates. The result is a large increase of members, including some of our most influential co-religionists.

PICNIC OF THE B. B. LITERARY AND SOCIAL CIRCLE.—We are informed that the annual picnic of this society will take place on Sunday, May 14th, at Belmont Park. As the picnic of this Circle have always ranked among the best of the season, we have no doubt that also the forthcoming will be highly successful.

Die allgemeine deutsche Friedensfeier.

Die gewaltigen Ereignisse der letzten Zeit, deren Schauplatz Deutschland gewesen, und die vor allem Deutschland so tief berührt, haben ihre Schwingungen fortgesetzt über Länder und Meere, und mit gewaltigem Zuge jedes deutsche Herz ergriffen. In Nord oder Süd in Ost und West, wohin nur immer der unsäthige Wandertrieb einen Deutschen hingetragen, da fühlte ein jeder, daß nicht Länder, nicht Meere ihn trennen können, in Noth und Freud von dem Lande, das ihn geboren, und dessen Ehre seine Ehre, und dessen Schande seine Schande ist. Ueberall regt sich der deutsche Geist, und die tausendfachen Zeichen der Theilnahme, die dem alten Deutschland von seinen Söhnen aus allen Enden der Welt zu Theil wurden, legten Zeugniß ab, wie tief die Vaterlandsliebe in ihrem Herzen eingegraben sei.

Auch hier, wo ganze Welttheile und räumlich wenigstens, trennen vom Vaterlande, war die Begeisterung lebendig in jedem deutschen Herzen emporgelöst als es hieß, daß Deutschland in den Kampf gehe, um seine höchsten Güter, seine Ehre, seine Freiheit, gegen Frankreichs Usurpation zu wahren. Zwischen Furcht und Hoffnung getheilt folgte ein jeder Deutsche im Geiste den deutschen Heeren auf ihrer blutigen Bahn, mit jubelndem Herzen die Siege begrüßend, die deutsche Kraft und deutsche Intelligenz über französische Annaherung und Hölle errang.

Doch als nach langen blutigen Kämpfen endlich der Friede kam und mit ihm Deutschland ein neuer Phönix in strahlendem Glanze aus der Asche emporstieg, da wurden die Deutschen Californien dieses Ereignisses nicht vorübergehen lassen, ohne denselben eine Feler zu weihen, die seiner weltberühmten Größe würdig zur Seite stünde. Und sie haben es vollbracht. Die Feier, welche hier am vergangenen Dienstag und Mittwoch dem Frieden zu Ehren abgehalten wurde, hat den Deutschen in diesem Lande Ehre gemacht und sie wird im alten Vaterlande davon zu erzählen wissen, wie sehr im fernen Californien deutsche Herzen dem großen Deutschland, der Deutschen, der gerechten Sache entgegenstehen.

Raum begann der Abend des 21. März her einzuwirken, als die Straßen San Francisco's wie mit einem Augenblicke ein festliches Ansehen erhielten. Fahnen flatterten von allen Dächern, Blumenkörbe bedeckten alle Häuser, und wo nur immer ein Deutscher in unserer Stadt sein Heim gegründet, da begann es, die letzten Straßen der Sonne noch erlöschten zu leuchten und zu glänzen. Die große Illumination, welche die Vorbereitungen des Festes bilden sollte, hatte ihren Anfang genommen. Eine festlich gekleidete Menschenmenge durchwogte in buntem Gemüth die Straßen, die Gesichter vor innerem Frohsinn leuchteten, daß des blutigen Werdens ein Ziel gefest und der segensbringende Friede endlich wieder zurückgeführt sei. Tageshell erglänzten die Straßen von den Leuchten, die mit ihrem Strahlen ein Symbol bilden sollten, daß wie dunkel die Wolken des Krieges über unser Vaterland aufgehoben, so hell und glänzend die Sonne des Friedens über dasselbe jetzt scheinen solle.

Es kann hier nicht unsere Aufgabe sein, die ganze Feier in all ihren Einzelheiten zu wiederholen, das haben die täglichen Journale vor uns schon auf das erschöpfendste gethan, nur in allgemeinen Umrissen sei es uns daher vergönnt, die Hauptzüge der Feier unsern Lesern noch einmal vorzuführen.

Von den vielen brilliant erleuchteten Gebäuden, waren es besonders zwei, die durch den Glanz der Beleuchtung und die Pracht der Transparente weithin sich bemerkbar machten, und zwar die Gebäude des San Francisco und des Italia Vereins. Die Haupttribüne des ersten Gebäudes bestand in einem gewaltigen prächtig erleuchteten Transparente, welches folgende allegorische Darstellung enthielt: Auf einem Felsen erhob sich eine herrliche überlebensgroße Gestalt, Germania mit der rechten Hand die Friedenspalme segnend ausstreckend, mit der linken den Schild hoch erheben, gleichsam zur Abwehr gegen jeden der Frieden bedrohenden. Ueber derselben schwebte in goldenen Lettern die Aufschrift: "Das ganze Deutschland soll es sein." Zu den Füßen der Gestalt in der Döhlung, die der Felsen bildete, befand sich das Bildniß des Kaisers Königs, umgeben von Standarten, die die Namen der vereinigten Staaten Deutschlands trugen. Auf der rechten Seite des Transparenten waren die Namen der Hauptführer der deutschen Heere angebracht, und fortsetzend mit ihnen die Namen der in diesem Kriege gewonnenen Schlachten. Dieses alles vermit mit dem glänzenden Refler der Leuchten, bot einen Anblick dar, wie ihn glänzender die Phantasie kaum erfinden konnte. Wie bei allen Gelegenheiten wo es galt den Patriotismus zu beweisen, so machte sich auch hier wiederum das jüdische Element in vortheilhafter Weise bemerkbar, und gewiß keinen unserer Glaubensgenossen gab es, der nicht der Feier in glänzendster Weise seinen Tribut gezahlt hätte. Unter den vielen deren Säuler zu Ehren des Festes glänzend erleuchtet waren haben wir besonders das Barfuhner'sche Haus, Market Straße, dessen geschmackvolle Dekoration großen Effect machte, und die Privatwohnung und das Geschäftsflokal des Herrn Sigel hervor, die beide im glänzendsten Lichte strahlten. Ihren Glanzpunkt erreichte die Vorfeier ungefähr um 10 Uhr mit dem Zapfenstreich, der in allen Straßen rauschend ertönte; doch noch bis tief in die Nacht hinein wogte es auf und ab, und als ein jeder endlich sein Lager suchte, da war es mit dem freudigen Gefühl, daß der morgende Tag noch, Schöneres bringen werde, als der heutige.

Endlich war der erscheinende Tag angebrochen, vom wolkenlosen Himmel strahlte die Sonne freundlich herab auf die Stadt, die im vollsten Schmucke prangte. Schon früh waren alle Straßen belebt und überall sah man festlich gekleidete Menschen die nach ihren Versammlungsplätzen eilten, um von dort aus sich der großen Prozession anzuschließen, die den Haupttheil der heutigen Feier bilden sollte. Ungefähr um ein halb nach neun Uhr setzte sich der Zug von Union Square aus in Bewegung; diesem Zuge jedoch eine ihm würdige Beschreibung zu weihen, das verbietet uns hier Zeit und Raum, denn eine Prozedur von solcher Ausdehnung und solcher Großartigkeit haben die Annalen San Francisco's gewiß noch nie aufzuweisen gehabt. In derselben Weise wie in der Vorfeier, so war es auch jetzt wieder das jüdische Element das in glänzendster Weise den ächten Patriotismus bewies, den Judenfinde so gerne ihm absprechen wollen. Alle Geschäfte, deren Inhaber Jüdischen waren, blieben zu Ehren des Tages geschlossen, und wie in dem Zuge das jüdische Element auf das stärkste vertreten war, so waren es auch zwei unserer Glaubensbrüder denen die Ehre zugefallen, die Festrede des Tages abzuhalten. Um zwei Uhr erst langte der Zug an seinem Bestimmungsorte, den City Gardens an, und hier entwickelte sich nun ein Fest, das an Großartigkeit seines Gleichen suchte; es war ein Volksfest im wahren Sinne des Wortes, an dem ein Jeder mit gleich vollem Herzen Theil nahm. Dem Programm gemäß, leitete Herr Ludwig mit einem schönen von Herrn Kirchhoff zu diesem Zweck verfaßten Gedichte das Fest ein. Der von Herrn Chas Schulz eigens für das Friedensfest komponirte Triumphmarsch, vorgetragen von den vereinigten Musikchören folgte, und nach ihm befiel Herr Dr. Edler die Rednertribüne, der in glänzender Rede, die Bedeutung des heutigen Tages auseinanderlegte. Nachdem er gebietet hatte Herr Seymann seinen Platz ein, dessen Rede auf historischem Grunde aufgebaut durchgreifenden Erfolg erzielte. Den Schluß bildete Herr Leo C. Weiser, der ebenfalls seiner Eigenschaft als Redner alle Ehre machte. Bis in die flutende Nacht hinein, herrschte auf dem Festplatze ein dantes, lebendiges Treiben, und als die Dunkelheit endlich zur Seimkehr trieb, da war es Platz's Gasse, die noch einmal einen Theil der Festheilnehmenden in ihren Räumen versammelte, und in der ein großartiger Ball den Schluß der Feier bildete, die würdig war, des großen Gegenstandes, dem sie gegolten.

Correspondenz des "Hebrew."

San Bernardino, 11. März 1871.

Nach langer Zeit wurde uns wieder am 7. dieses Monats, am Tage von Purim die angenehme Unterhaltung zu Theil, die Schüler der jüdischen israelitischen Schule, in Kellings Hall in mehreren kleinen Schreibern aufzutreten zu sehen.

Das Erste für diesen Abend so prächtig gewählte Stück war Esther, bearbeitet von Herrn Bergel hier, dieses wurde in englisch aufgeführt und war darüber Recensionen detaillirt für die über jedes Col erhabenen Leistungen der einzelnen Schüler, lauter Kinder im Alter von 5 bis 14 Jahren zu geben, wäre zu weitläufig, und beschränke ich mich deshalb nur darauf, die namhaft zu machen, die in der Ausführung der Hauptrollen wirklich staunenswerthe Fähigkeiten an den Tag gelegt haben. Es sind dies Fräulein Sarah Jacobs als Königin Vasuerus, Fräulein Emilie Goldberg als Königin Vashti, Fräulein Rebecca Rich als Königin Esther, Master Selim Franklin als Haman, Dan Rich als Mordechai, Eddie Franklin und Eddie Kay des Königs Rathgeber.

Das nächste zur Aufführung gebrachte war "Moses vor Pharao" darin haben sich Fräulein Sarah Jacobs als Königin, David Wolf als Pharao, Fräulein Leah Rich als Moses und Bennie Rich als Aaron ihrer Rollen aufs Beste entledigt, und der darauf so vortrefflich beigeigte Applaus, war ein nur in jeder Beziehung verdienter gewesen.

Das zum Schluß aufgeführte deutsche Stück "Der Nachtwächter" von Körner, war die Würde des Nachts für diesen Abend; wir hatten hier Gelegenheit in Fräulein Rebecca Rich und Fräulein Sarah Jacobs mit zwei der schönsten jüdischen Studenten bekannt zu werden, mit welcher Präcision dieselben ihre Rollen durchführten, läßt sich nicht genug rühmen, ebenso ist von Herrn Bergel nur Gutes über die Ausführung des Nachtwächters und Fräulein Goldberg als Rosa zu berichten.

Die durch Herrn Steindrenner in den Zwischenpausen aufgeführte Musik hatte alle Anwesenden entzückt und gebührt ihm insbesondere als Violinist die gerechte Anerkennung.

Ein Karlsruher.

Theatralisches. Unser Glaubensgenosse, der berühmte Tragöde, Herr Bandman, der es zuerst verstanden, deutsches Talent auf der amerikanischen Bühne heimisch zu machen, und der in dieser sowohl, wie in der deutschen Kunstwelt einen gleich hohen Rang einnimmt, weil seit kurzer Zeit in unserer Mitte. Mit ihm befindet sich seine Gemahlin, eine englische Schauspielerin ersten Ranges, mit der vereint er in der nächsten Woche in Maguire's Opera House unter Mitwirkung der gesammelten Truppe des California Theaters Vorführung geben wird.

Benefiz-Vorstellung. Zum Besten des Fonds für die deutschen Verwundeten, Wunden und Waisen, findet am nächsten Sonntag im California Theater eine Benefizvorstellung statt, in welcher das zeitgemäße Volksstück "Ein Deutscher Bruder", zur Aufführung gelangt. Schon des guten Zweckes halber hoffen wir, daß die Vorstellung eine aufs Beste besuchte sein wird, um so mehr als dieselbe an und für sich eine in jeder Beziehung glänzende zu werden verspricht.

Als Ergänzung zu unserem Bericht der Friedensfeier bemerken wir noch, daß fast alle die prachtvollen Räumlichkeiten, in denen ein Theil der Prozession so großen Effect machte, und den Händen des Herrn W. J. Weiser, 117 Sutterstraße, hervorgegangen ist.

THE GOLDEN AGE.—We have received the first number of this valuable journal, which is devoted to the free discussion of all living questions in church, state, society, literature, art, and moral reform, and recommend it to all our readers. Mr. Theodore Tilton, New York, is the editor and publisher.

ALHAMBRA
are delight
this place
a host in
talented.
Among the
are "The
Papers,"
Grand Ma
noon.

MAGUIRE
actor, Mr.
Mr. McCa
the above
be assisted
Millie Pal

CALIFOR
the eminen
a very suc
sing next,
make their

THE OVE
its precede
structive u
parison w
in this co

SAN FR
is already
played her
if not surp
in the Eas
No. 28 M
attracted b
note, artifi
classified th
was filled w
society, w
goods. M
ladies atte
visit to th
Millinery c
hold a so
inspect the
the trouble
always th
cannot be
the city.
dies, who
Mrs. Butle

THE Pe
zans prove
the many
noticed, dr
bareness,
wearing t
liyan, Fra

ELEGANT
of elegant
heart of th
and all the
third floor.
spectable
fort not ex

In this city,
daughter.
In this city,
daughter.

In this city,
muel W. Lata
In this city,
nol Lipman,
Francisco.
At Grevel's,
of San Francisco

In this city,
Morris Cohen,
In this city,
at Sheldon,
of Alexander
At Georgetown
Davis, age 31 y

New

NEW

Adjusting

WE BEG L

ion to a
teeth, where
than by any o
OF LOUSINE
FOOD UNDER
almost all are
totally obviat
ly experienced
in ALL OLD S
upper ones, an
FLAMMATION
easily and com
We also app
and guarantee
Drs. F

Omec.
OF Entrance

CALIF

C. J.

Sawin

SCROLL

Mouldings, Sash
ters, and W

Cor. Ho

NEW A

NO. 4

Bel. Kearny and
HENRY J

OF Passage
charge.

SCHUSTER BROS.,

Dealers in
Stoves & Tin Ware

GENERAL AND SOLE AGENTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST for the best Cooking Stove in the world, the

PERLESS,
Which received the First Premium at the Exhibition of Paris in the year 1887.
No. 109..... Kearny street,
Between Post and Sutter, San Francisco.

All sorts of work in Pewter, Copper, Zinc, and Sheet Iron done to order.
Roofs made, and all Repairing done promptly and cheap.

D. HICKS & CO.,
BOOK - BINDERS:
AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 543..... CLAY STREET.

NOTICE
.....FROM.....
J. BURKE,
.....TO THE.....
Ladies of San Francisco.

THE PRINCIPLES WHICH GUIDE US IN THE conduct of our business preclude any puffing; therefore, we simply acquaint our patrons with facts.
First—We have 94 doz. French Kid Gloves—not such as are now being offered in other houses—dried, damaged, and the virtue of the kid lost, but in good condition, beautiful colors and well assorted sizes. This line will be sold for \$1 per Pair.
The second line which we offer is 135 doz. Ladies' BRITISH BLEACHED HOSE, bought at a large discount, well made and fashioned. This line of splendid Hosiery will be offered at \$4 per Dozen.
No discount can be allowed on this parcel by taking large lots, as we are determined to give the buyer at a single dozen the same advantage as a larger purchaser.
The third line is a most recherche assortment of French Figured Marseilles, Brillantes and Printed Calicoes. Say 250 pieces of these goods are now ready for inspection.
The fourth line we submit to our friends is a large parcel of DRESS GOODS, entirely new, which for wear, beauty of design and harmony of colors, cannot be surpassed.
The last line we call your attention to is a lot of BROUHE BHAWIS—reversible. These goods were bought cheap, and will be sold very low.
In conclusion, we would say that we are determined to do business in a straightforward manner—with ONE PRICE only—and as we make no false representations, we have perfect confidence that honesty of purpose will always command a business.

JOHN BURKE,
634..... Market street,
Late Burke & Dowling.

A. J. SMITH,
(Late of WALMERE & SMITH),
PLUMBER,
.....AND.....
Manufacturer of Pumps and Water Closets,
.....WILL REMOVE TO.....
908..... MARKET STREET,
Near Sixth..... SAN FRANCISCO.

Selling Out! Selling Out!
R. Z. CLEMENTS,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,
China, Cutlery, Plated and Tin Ware, Etc.
1134 Market street,
Opposite Sixth street and Grand Central Market,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Goods must be sold. Call and take your choice.

JOHANN C. C. HARDERS,
House & Fence Builder

CARPENTER,
SCHUETENPARK..... Alameda

TO DEALERS IN LAMPS AND LAMP STOCK
GREAT BARAINS!
WILL BE OFFERED TO THE TRADE.

Business to be Closed Out Immediately
AT A SACRIFICE!
Below Cost of Importation!

LAMPS AND LAMP STOCK,
IMPORTED BY
HAYWARD & COLEMAN,
CONSISTING OF

FINE BOHEMIAN AND CHINA GILT DECORATED Parlor and Table Lamps, of beautiful patterns and designs. Chandeliers, two to six lights, Balance Fixtures, Hall and Hanging Lamps, Burners, all kinds. Brackets, Gilt and Bronze. Shades—Paper, Porcelain and Metallic. Points, a large variety. Hand Lamps, Lanterns, a fine assortment. Globes, Smoke Bells, all kinds of Chimneys, etc., etc. All adapted to the city and country trade. A fine opportunity is offered to purchase the stock, good-will and fixtures of a long established business if applied for immediately.
HAYWARD & COLEMAN,
By GEO. M. BLAKE, Receiver,
414 Front street, San Francisco.

B. F. MEAD & CO.,
HATTERS
300 Montgomery street, (Mead House),
Between Pine and California..... San Francisco.
A large assortment of Hats and Caps constantly on hand and sold at cheapest rates.

Beckel.

in beliebigen Summen auf
New York, Berlin, Dresden,
London, Coeln, Leipzig,
Paris, Breslau, Stuttgart,
Hamburg, Posen, Carlsruhe,
Bre, Wien, Basel,
Frankfurt, Muenchen, Genf,
Cassel, Augsburg, Zuerich,
Darmstadt, Nuernberg, Straassburg

und andere Waer bei
Morris Speler & Co.,
No. 219 Sansome Street.

GOLDEN ACRE NURSERY,
SAN BRUNO ROAD.

WM. PATTERSON,
Nurseryman and Florist.

A choice collection of Araucarias, Cedars, Magnolias and other rare Evergreens.
Pines and Conifers made Specialties.
Always on hand a large assortment of Bouquets for Balls, Soirees, etc.
Depot, 40 Geary st., bet. Kearny and Dupont, (North Side.)

THE WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE UNION,
Having removed from their old stand,
39 Second street, to 28 Post street, near Kearny, will be happy to fill all orders confided to them by old or new friends. Orders from the country solicited, to which prompt and particular attention will be given.

DR. GEO. EIDENMULLER,
LATE SURGEON IN THE PRUSSIAN ARMY, has returned from the seat of war in Europe, and resumed practice in this city taking his office and residence at 410 Kearny street, between California and Pine.

HENRY B. SHAW,
APOTHECARY,
COR. OF SUTTER AND POWELL STS.
San Francisco.

Prescriptions made up in the best manner.
Toilet articles of every description at lowest rates.

LAND MORTGAGE UNION
OF CALIFORNIA.
OFFICE, 123 POST ST..... SAN FRANCISCO.
Capital Stock..... \$250,000

President..... J. H. FISH.
Directors:
THOS. R. HAYES, J. H. FISH,
JOHN MORFON, J. M. JOHNSON,
E. V. HATHAWAY, WM. SHERMAN,
E. D. SAWYER.

INVESTING FUND..... \$79,350
Investing Shares, \$230 each.
Entrance Fee, 50 cents per share. Fortnightly Subscriptions, 50 cents per share.

LOANS.
Members of the Corporation can obtain Loans on Real Estate, repayable by fortnightly instalments at from 8 to 10 per cent. per annum.
No premium or commission charged to borrowers.
No charge for examining titles of securities accepted.
Shares can be taken up and Prospectus, By-Laws, and every information obtained daily, at the office, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Saturdays and every alternate Wednesday from 7 to 9 P. M. JOHN T. CARTER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.
MICHEL LEVY,
DEALER IN.....
DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
.....HAS REMOVED TO.....
NO. 9 KEARNY ST..... near Market.

A fine assortment of Silks, Shawls, Linen, etc., etc., constantly on hand. Give me a call.

New Drug Store!
CHEAP RENTS! - - - - - REDUCED PRICES!

IT IS SURPRISING THAT PEOPLE WILL continue to work for the landlords! Yet 90 per cent. of the tenants of this city are doing so. Come down and see.

GATES' NEW DRUG STORE,
Corner New Montgomery and Howard sts.,
Two blocks beyond the Grand Hotel. A saving of over \$3,000 a year in rent. Splendid location. Nice roomy sidewalks. Elegant buildings being erected. Lots of New Stores at prices that tenants CAN PAY AND LIVE!

GATES has the largest retail stock of any Drug House in the city, and will sell
DRUGS, PERFUMERY & TOILET ARTICLES
90 PER CENT CHEAPER
Than any other Drugs in San Francisco.

JAMES H. GATES,
Corner New Montgomery and Howard streets.

LOUIS GETZ, M. WOLFEN,
GETZ & WOLFEN,
Commission Merchants

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dairy Produce & Poultry,
STALLS, NOS. 81, 83 and 85,
CALIFORNIA MARKET..... San Francisco.

Agents for Clear Lake Cheese. - Consignments
ROSEH POUULTY of every description always on hand.

PETALUMA ROUTE AND SONOMA.
VIA LAKEVILLE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE,
the Steamer
PETALUMA,

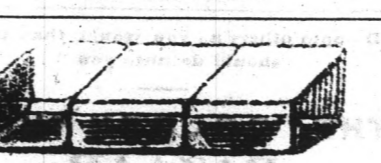
Having undergone thorough repairs and improvements to her machinery, adding greatly to her speed and comfort, will run as follows:
Leave Petaluma daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M.
Returning, leave San Francisco at 3 P. M., connecting at Petaluma with stages for Bodega and Blomfield.
March 11th, 1871. CHAS. MINTURN.

EBERHARDT & LACHMAN,

Wholesale Dealers in
NATIVE CALIFORNIA
WINES

LIQUORS,
DEPOT:

South - East Corner First and Market Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.



TEUBNER & HOFFMAN,
Show-Case

WAREHOUSES
Have Removed

From Kearny Street to
587 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Between Kearny and Montgomery, Up Stairs.

Show-Cases made in every style—Silver-Plated Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, etc. Old Show-Cases taken in exchange.

JAS. HAMILTON,
Successor to A. HOLMES,

REAL ESTATE AGENT
304 Montgomery street, near Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.

PIONEER PAPER MILLS,
TAYLORVILLE, Marin County,
S. P. TAYLOR & CO., Proprietors.

416 CLAY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.
Gold Medal Awarded for the Best Paper

.....MANUFACTURERS OF.....
Manilla Wrapping White Paper,
.....AND.....

Paper Bags, etc.

NEW LUMBER FIRM.
Joseph Knowland (formerly of the firm of Springer & Knowland), and CHARLES F. DOE have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on a general lumber business, under the firm name of KNOWLAND & DOE. The patronage of their friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

Office and Yard corner Howard and Spear streets,
JOSEPH KNOWLAND,
CHARLES F. DOE.

MISS W. ZENTMAYER,
FASHIONABLE

Dressmaker
.....AND.....

MILLINER,
NO. 151..... THIRD STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. M. BETTS & BROTHER,
Carriage Spring Works

COR. FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS,
San Francisco.

Locomotive, Car, and all kinds of
CARRIAGE AND WAGON SPRINGS,
Made to order and warranted.

J. E. MITCHELL, D. G. LEWIS,
J. E. MITCHELL & CO.,

Carpet Beating and Brushing Machine,
23 Seventh Street.

Orders left at the following places will be promptly attended to:
Company's Office, Seventh st., Chas. M. Plum, 22 Montgomery st., Frank G. Edwards, 628 and 630 Clay st., Box cor. 8th and Bush, Box cor. Stockton and Sutter, Box cor. Stockton and Sacramento, Box cor. Powell and Ellis, Box cor. Taylor and Ellis, Box cor. Powell and Union, Box cor. Powell and Broadway, Box cor. Howard and Second, Box cor. Howard and Fourth, Box cor. Polcom and Third, Box cor. Third and Grant, Box Market Street, opposite Second, Box Market Street, opposite Third, Box Market Street, junction of Hayes, Box cor. California and Kearny, Box cor. Post and Leavenworth.

DECOTO PICNIC GROUNDS.
ALAMEDA COUNTY.

The undersigned have fitted up the beautiful Picnic grounds at Decoto, on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad. These grounds are acknowledged to be the most beautiful in the State, and are now, for the first time, opened to the public, by reason of the construction of the Railroad. They lie immediately adjoining the grounds of the Decoto Land Company, and are easily accessible by the Central Pacific Railroad, being about one hour's ride from San Francisco, through the most beautiful valley of the State, with its waving fields of grain and orchards.

A SPLENDID DANCING FLOOR and the necessary buildings for Picnics, to be erected; and a so, arrangements for the use of cars for picnic purposes, and grounds, on reasonable terms, can be made by application to the undersigned, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

Stegfried, Bremer & Alpers,
No. 228 Bush street, San Francisco.

MILLER & HALEY'S MILLS
PERRY STREET,
Between Third and Fourth..... San Francisco.

HAVING BEEN BURNED OUT AT THE LATE fire on Fremont street, we have removed our business to the above locality, where the manufacture of Sash Blinds, Doors, Frames, Mouldings, etc., in connection with a General Mill Business, will be carried on by us as formerly, and where we shall be pleased to see all of our old friends and patrons, and as many new ones as may favor us with a call.

Thankful for past favors, and especially for the sympathy extended to us for our late heavy losses, we intend, as heretofore, to deserve the patronage of the public by strict attention to business, fair dealing, and justice to our customers.

MILLER & HALEY.

WOOL, HIDES AND FURS

BOUGHT BY
A. WASSERMANN & CO.,

NO. 425 SACRAMENTO STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

We will make liberal Cash advances on goods shipped through us to our house, Messrs. Scholle Bros., New York.

set 1880 A. WASSERMANN & CO

PHILADELPHIA BREWERY,
Second street,
Corner of Folsom street, San Francisco.

THE BEST LAGER BEER
IN THE STATE.

The Country supplied at the most reasonable terms.
25th JOHN WIELAND.

RIOTTE & LUCKHARDT,
Nevada. Metallurgical Works,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Ores Crushed and Stamped, and Working Tests made by any Process.

Assaying, in all its branches.
Analyses of Ores, Minerals, Waters, etc.

No. 21 First street, 3 doors from Market st. in GOLDEN STATE FOUNDRY.

SEEDS, FRESH SEEDS.

NEW YORK
Seed Warehouse!

C. L. Kellogg's
CATALOGUE FOR 1871.

No. 427 Sansome street, - - Near Clay,
San Francisco.

Importer and Dealer in Garden, Field, Fruit Flower, and Tree Seeds.

Dutch Bulbous Roots imported direct from the first Flower Nurseries in Vozelansang, Haarlem.

L. Quait, 1309 Mason street,
J. H. Hardy, 608 Second st.

QUINT & HARDY,
Attorneys at Law,

NO. 32..... MONTGOMERY BLOCK,
SAN FRANCISCO.

D. SIMPSON,
PLUMBER,

GAS AND STEAM FITTER,
NO. 39 NEW MONTGOMERY ST.,
Corner of Jessie..... Grand Hotel Block,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ORLEANS HOTEL,
Post street, bet. Dupont and Kearny,
SAN FRANCISCO.

This NEW AND CENTRALLY LOCATED HOTEL offers unsurpassed advantages for the accommodation of FAMILIES and MERCHANTS visiting the City.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort of the guests.

TERMS REASONABLE.
The Orleans Hotel Coach will be at all Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings, conveying passengers to the Horse, FREE OF CHARGE.

A. Pollard,
Proprietor.

GOODWIN & CO.
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, ETC.

BEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED IN THE city to

BUY CHEAP!
Owing to the large amount of goods just arriving, we will sell Furniture of every description MUCH CHEAPER than ever before offered; at least 20 per cent. can be saved by giving us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

GOODWIN & CO.,
No. 322 to 324 Pine street.

A NEW ERA IN MUSIC!
Unparalleled for Cheapness and Completeness.—LOOK AT THE PRICES!

Ditson & Co's Standard Operas.
Ernani, Lesca de Lammermoor, Martha, Traviata, Trovatore, Faust, Lucie de Bourg, Norma, Comman-bula, Preciosa, Marriage of Figaro.

Price \$1.00 each; Handsomely Bound \$2.00.
Also Instrumental Arrangements of Der Freischuetz, Don Giovanni, Ernani, Faust, Lucia, Lucretia, Martha, Norma, Somnambula and Traviata.

Large Pages, Elegantly Bound, \$1.00 each.
Sent by mail postpaid on receipt of price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York

PENDERGAST & DAVENPORT,
Wholesale Commission Merchants,
FLOUR, POTATOES, BEANS, ONIONS, ETC.

208..... Clay street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

FROM PINE TO BUSH STREET.

N. P. COLE & CO.,
HAVE REMOVED

TO THE ELEGANT WAREHOUSES
Just Completed for them,
NOS. 220, 222, 224 and 226 BUSH STREET

ADJOINING THE
MERCANTILE LIBRARY,
Broas., New York.

Where they will open with the LARGEST and BEST stock of **FURNITURE** and

BEDDING!
Ever Seen in San Francisco.

A Museum for strangers—all are welcome, and will receive attention. Come and see. We will convince buyers that we are in earnest.

Prices Lower than Ever. N. P. COLE & CO.

PURE WINES
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECT-fully announce to the Jewish community, that he has now on hand

PURE CALIFORNIA WINES,
for use during the Holidays.

G. GROEZINGER,
NORTHWEST COR. PINE & BATTERY STS.
SAN FRANCISCO.

JEFFERSON MARKET.
N. W. COR. O'FARRELL & HYDE STREETS,
San Francisco.

WM. J. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
DEALER IN.....
Beef, Lamb, Mutton,
ETC., ETC.

Keeps constantly the best kinds of MEAT.
Give me a call.

PRIVATE BOARDING & LODGING.
The undersigned respectfully announces that she has opened that elegant building on the N. E. CORNER OF TAYLOR and TURK STS., for the purpose of keeping a strictly PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE. A limited number of Furnished Rooms for Families on hand. The house is elegantly furnished. Give me a call.

Mrs. C. H. LEVY.

L. ATKINSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN.....

Shirts and Collars,
REMOVED TO
NO. 310..... CALIFORNIA STREET,
Between Sansome and Battery.

GASOLINE!
74 degs. and 85 degs. Gravity.
FROM THE.....

FOREST CITY VARNISH, OIL AND NAPTHA CO.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

THIS GASOLINE IS ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE the best and only reliable Brand manufactured; Free from Oil or Paraffine,
AND WILL VAPORIZE ENTIRELY.

For Sale in Barrels or Cans, in Lots to suit, by
WHITTIER, FULLER & CO.,
S. W. cor. Pine and Front streets,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

JOHN TUSCHINSKI,
FASHIONABLE

Dress and Cloak Maker,
No. 846 WASHINGTON ST.,
Below Stockton..... SAN FRANCISCO.

Market Street Marble Works
EDWARD McGRATH,
MANUFACTURER OF

Mantels, Monuments, Grave-stones, Mural and Plumb-stones, Slabs.

Grates of every variety constantly on hand.
649 MARKET STREET,
Cor. of Powell, rear entrance, 4 Powell st., San Francisco.

G. MUELLER,
Professor of Music.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN IN
VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
NO. 882 VALLEJO STREET.

Particular attention given to the Violin and Piano.

G. Mayes,
DEALER IN.....

Oysters, Clams
AND ALL KINDS OF SHELL FISH,
Stalls Nos. 40, 41 and 42 California Market,
Entrance on California street.

Public or Private Parties, Families, Hotels and Restaurants supplied at short notice. Oysters cooked and served from 6 A. M. to 12 P. M. every day.

CHERRING FACTS FOR THE BILIOUS.

Every day demonstrates more clearly that liver complaint, in all its distressing forms, can be controlled and cured without difficulty or inconvenience. It is an obstinate disease, but its obstinacy is not proof against the perniciatious, remedial and restorative operation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. That genial corrective compels the organ to do its duty. It most securely and healthfully under the influence of the Bitters.

Their action brings it back from a state of rebellion into perfect harmony with the laws of health. If there is constiveness, it disappears; if there is side-ache or back-ache, it ceases; if the skin and the whites of the eyes are tinged with superfluous bile, they recover their natural hue; if the appetite is gone, it returns; if the digestion is impaired, it is restored; in brief, whatever the symptoms of the complaint may be, and whatever the phase it has assumed, a cure is certain. Such are the uniform effects of this preparation where bilious disease has been already developed but in cases where there is merely a constitutional tendency to liver complaint, it may be prevented throughout life by the regular use, in small quantities, of this palatable antidote. These are proven facts, and should be seriously pondered—or, rather, they should be promptly acted upon—by all persons of bilious habit.



The Pain Killer is by universal consent acknowledged to have won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. Its instantaneous effect in the eradication and extinction of Pain in all its various forms incident to the human family, and the unsolicited written and verbal testimony of the masses in its favor, have been, and are its own best advertisements. The ingredients of the PAIN KILLER, being purely vegetable, render it a perfectly safe and efficacious remedy taken internally, as well as for external applications, when used according to directions. The stain upon linen from its use is readily removed by washing with alcohol.

The Medicine, justly celebrated for the cure of so many of the affections incident to the human family, has now been before the public over twenty years, and has found its way into almost every corner of the world; and wherever it has been used, the same opinion is expressed of its medical properties. In many attacks, where prompt action upon the system is required, the Pain Killer is available. Its almost instantaneous effect in Relieving Pain is truly wonderful, and when used according to directions, is true to its name, a PAIN KILLER.

—Best cure Photographien bei J. G. Levy 248 Dritte Gasse machen und ihr könnt verfertigen, bei den freigelegten Bildern zu den billigsten Preisen zu erhalten.

ATTENTION.—We call the attention of our lady readers to the fact, that Mrs. Danenberg will shortly open the fine store, No. 24 Montgomery street, with a large and fashionable stock of millinery goods of every description and latest styles. Everybody should call and examine her splendid stock.

—Carriage and wagon material for the manufacture of vehicles of every description; also, California-made farm wagons will be sold at lowest rates, by Meeker, James & Co., S. E. cor. California and Davis sts.

—Drugs, Perfumery and Toilet Articles of all varieties, can be had at lowest rates, at the Drug Store of Fred. O. Fales, S. E. cor. Bush and Powell sts.

—Tobacco and cigars of the best quality will be sold at liberal rates by J. M. Cohen & Co., importers and dealers in leaf tobacco and cigars, No. 327 and 329 Front street, up stairs.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Mr. Jehu Prinz, 49 Second street, sells all kinds of pure wines at liberal prices.

—GOLDEN RULE BAKERY, No. 419 Kearny street. This newly-opened establishment sells all kinds of fancy articles, furnishing goods, etc., at lower prices than any other house in this city. Call and see.

—All kinds of mouldings, easels, blinds, doors, frames, etc., can be found at liberal rates, at the California Mills, corner Howard and Spear sts.

SAN DIEGO.—We call the attention of our readers in the city of San Diego to the fact, that they can buy all kinds of groceries, provisions, dry goods, etc., at lowest rates, by McDonald & Co., corner Fifth and K sts.

—Dairy produce of every description can be had at lowest rates, by Max Bielecki & Co., No. 29 Occidental Market.

—Artificial flowers of every description will be made up suitable for parties, weddings, etc., at moderate charges by H. Kahn, 407 Kearny street.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Messrs. Bowen Bros., the champion grocers of this city, have constantly on hand a large and select stock of groceries and provisions of every description, which they sell at liberal rates.

—We call the attention of our readers to the card of Eckman & de Prentiss's Dancing Academy, which will be found in another column of this paper.

—The well-known dentists Drs. Heald & Davis, corner Montgomery and Bush streets, call the attention of the public to their new method of adjusting artificial teeth, which is superior to any other at present in use.

—In order to take into consideration the interest of all whom it may concern, the undersigned have united with E. BLOCHMAN at his solicitation, to establish a uniform low rate of twelve and a half (12½) cents per pound for Matzos this season. Cash on delivery.

DEPOT and SALESROOM, No. 533 California st., opposite Alta office.

Friedman & Lyons, I. M. Cohn.

N.B.—The above parties will not hold themselves responsible in case of disappointment, etc., for orders (city or country,) not sent previous to the 25th inst.

San Francisco, March 8th, 1871.

WINE!

Also, to be had at the same place. Red and white wine; pure juice of the grape, manufactured by and for E. BLOCHMAN. Sold at the low price of One Dollar per gallon.

THE CHAMPION MATZO BAKER.

ISAAC M. COHN,

Will as usual bake the best and cheapest MATZOS for Passch.

DEPOT: 533 CALIFORNIA ST.

I will keep constantly on hand, a good assortment of CAKES and CONFECTIONERY, every day fresh, and delivered free to any part of the city. Also, Potato Flour, etc.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Country orders promptly attended to.

A. J. O. K. S. S.

Place of Meetings.—A. J. O. K. S. S. Hall, 761 Market street.—BAR HAMORIA LODGE No. 3, meets every Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock.

ZION LODGE No. 4, every Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

REHOBOTH LODGE No. 6, every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 7, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Express Sunday excepted. Daily. Feb. 27, 1871.

San Francisco. 4:00 P.M. 8:00 A.M. San Francisco. 5:45 P.M. 12:30 P.M.

Oakland. 4:45 " 8:45 " Oakland. 6:30 " 1:15 "

Stockton. 5:30 " 9:30 " Stockton. 7:15 " 2:00 "

Sacramento. 6:15 " 10:15 " Sacramento. 8:00 " 2:45 "

Yreka. 7:00 " 11:00 " Yreka. 8:45 " 3:30 "

Red Bluff. 7:45 " 11:45 " Red Bluff. 9:30 " 4:15 "

Parsons. 8:30 " 12:30 " Parsons. 10:15 " 5:00 "

Parsons. 9:15 " 1:15 " Parsons. 11:00 " 5:45 "

Parsons. 10:00 " 2:00 " Parsons. 11:45 " 6:30 "

Parsons. 10:45 " 2:45 " Parsons. 12:30 " 7:15 "

Parsons. 11:30 " 3:30 " Parsons. 1:15 " 8:00 "

Parsons. 12:15 " 4:15 " Parsons. 2:00 " 8:45 "

Parsons. 1:00 " 5:00 " Parsons. 2:45 " 9:30 "

Parsons. 1:45 " 5:45 " Parsons. 3:30 " 10:15 "

Parsons. 2:30 " 6:30 " Parsons. 4:15 " 11:00 "

Parsons. 3:15 " 7:15 " Parsons. 5:00 " 11:45 "

Parsons. 4:00 " 8:00 " Parsons. 5:45 " 12:30 "

Parsons. 4:45 " 8:45 " Parsons. 6:30 " 1:15 "

Parsons. 5:30 " 9:30 " Parsons. 7:15 " 2:00 "

Parsons. 6:15 " 10:15 " Parsons. 8:00 " 2:45 "

Parsons. 7:00 " 11:00 " Parsons. 8:45 " 3:30 "

Parsons. 7:45 " 11:45 " Parsons. 9:30 " 4:15 "

Parsons. 8:30 " 12:30 " Parsons. 10:15 " 5:00 "

Parsons. 9:15 " 1:15 " Parsons. 11:00 " 5:45 "

Parsons. 10:00 " 2:00 " Parsons. 11:45 " 6:30 "

Parsons. 10:45 " 2:45 " Parsons. 12:30 " 7:15 "

Parsons. 11:30 " 3:30 " Parsons. 1:15 " 8:00 "

Parsons. 12:15 " 4:15 " Parsons. 2:00 " 8:45 "

Parsons. 1:00 " 5:00 " Parsons. 2:45 " 9:30 "

Parsons. 1:45 " 5:45 " Parsons. 3:30 " 10:15 "

Parsons. 2:30 " 6:30 " Parsons. 4:15 " 11:00 "

Parsons. 3:15 " 7:15 " Parsons. 5:00 " 11:45 "

Parsons. 4:00 " 8:00 " Parsons. 5:45 " 12:30 "

Parsons. 4:45 " 8:45 " Parsons. 6:30 " 1:15 "

Parsons. 5:30 " 9:30 " Parsons. 7:15 " 2:00 "

Parsons. 6:15 " 10:15 " Parsons. 8:00 " 2:45 "

Parsons. 7:00 " 11:00 " Parsons. 8:45 " 3:30 "

Parsons. 7:45 " 11:45 " Parsons. 9:30 " 4:15 "

Parsons. 8:30 " 12:30 " Parsons. 10:15 " 5:00 "

Parsons. 9:15 " 1:15 " Parsons. 11:00 " 5:45 "

Parsons. 10:00 " 2:00 " Parsons. 11:45 " 6:30 "

Parsons. 10:45 " 2:45 " Parsons. 12:30 " 7:15 "

Parsons. 11:30 " 3:30 " Parsons. 1:15 " 8:00 "

Parsons. 12:15 " 4:15 " Parsons. 2:00 " 8:45 "

Parsons. 1:00 " 5:00 " Parsons. 2:45 " 9:30 "

Parsons. 1:45 " 5:45 " Parsons. 3:30 " 10:15 "

Parsons. 2:30 " 6:30 " Parsons. 4:15 " 11:00 "

Parsons. 3:15 " 7:15 " Parsons. 5:00 " 11:45 "

Parsons. 4:00 " 8:00 " Parsons. 5:45 " 12:30 "

Parsons. 4:45 " 8:45 " Parsons. 6:30 " 1:15 "

Parsons. 5:30 " 9:30 " Parsons. 7:15 " 2:00 "

Parsons. 6:15 " 10:15 " Parsons. 8:00 " 2:45 "

Parsons. 7:00 " 11:00 " Parsons. 8:45 " 3:30 "

Parsons. 7:45 " 11:45 " Parsons. 9:30 " 4:15 "

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA

CABIN, \$100.....SECOND CLASS, \$80

LEAVE WHARF CORNER OF FIRST AND BRANNAN STS., punctually at seven o'clock, A. M. on the 24th and 17th of each month, (except when otherwise ordered) for PANAMA, connecting with the Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

April 2—MONTANA.....Captain J. M. Convery

calling at SAN DIEGO, MAZATLAN, ACAPULCO, SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA and PUNTA ARENAS, connecting with the HENRY CHAUNCEY.

Steamer of the 17th calls at SAN DIEGO, MANZANILLO and ACAPULCO.

Through Tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Southampton, Queenstown, Bremen, Brest, and Havre.

For Japan and China.

Steamers leave on the 1st of every month, punctually at noon, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for SHANGHAI, via Higo and Nagasaki.

April 1st—JAPAN.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, at their WHARF, CORNER OF FIRST AND BRANNAN STREETS.

ELDRIDGE & IRWIN, Agents.

ELDRIDGE & IRWIN, Agents.

ELDRIDGE & IRWIN, Agents.

ELDRIDGE & IRWIN, Agents.

ELDRIDGE & IRWIN, Agents.

ELDRIDGE & IRWIN, Agents.

ELDRIDGE & IRWIN,



JOHN R. SIMS,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Fireproof Doors, Window-Blinds, Shutters

Burglar-Proof

Bank Vaults and Safes

Wrought Iron Orders and Beams.

Wrought and Cast-Iron Railings,

Balconies, Stairs, Gratings, Tie Bands, An-

chors, and other Architectural Iron Work, at the

old stand, established in 1855, by the present pro-

prietor.

OREGON STREET,

Between Jackson, Washington, Front, and Davis,

SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders from the interior, Oregon and Wash-

ington Territory, or any place on the Pacific Coast,

attended to with promptness and dispatch.

Mr. Sims appreciates the past liberal patronage

of his friends, and trusts he may continue to merit

it in the future.

For the information of strangers, he would say

that he feels confident that his experience in his

particular calling is surpassed by none on this

Coast, which his superior work, sent to almost ev-

ery town in California, Oregon, Victoria, and Sand-

wich Islands, and to be sent on some of the best

buildings in San Francisco, fully attest.

Also—A very large lot of Second-hand Shutters,

of various dimensions, all for sale at very low rates.

N. B.—Mr. E. M. Burton, of Portland, will make

contracts for Iron Work, in my name. dec11

LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.

IMPORTERS OF...

HARDWARE,

Nos. 3 and 5, Front street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE ATTENTION OF COUNTRY BUYERS

is invited to our stock of Goods selected with

special reference to the wants of the Country, con-

sisting in part of the following articles:

Farming Tools, Hoes, Rakes, Bailing Rope, Shov-

els, Scythes and Snaths, Blacksmith's Tools,

Sticks and Dies, Files and Rasps, Bolts, Axles,

Springs, Anvils, Vises and Bellows, Carpenters'

Tools, Builders' Hardware, Miners' Tools, Picks

and Shovels, Cast Steel Blades, Drill Hammers,

Stake Forks, Powder, Fuse, etc., Nails, Coll Chains,

Rope, Axes, Cast Steel, Cutlery, Shell Hardware.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly

and faithfully executed.

Nos. 3 and 5 FRONT STREET... San Francisco.

\$6.00.

\$6.00.

\$6.00.

\$6.00.

PERFECT FITTING PANTS,

Made to Order, for \$6, at

M. SHORT'S,

547 COMMERCIAL STREET, bet. Montgomery.

You can take your choice from 50 PATTERNS.

BUSINESS SUITS (to order), \$25—and all other Suits

in proportion. Boys' CLOTHING made to order. We

will guarantee all our work to give entire satisfaction.

DON'T FORGET—The corner of Commercial and

Leidesdorff.

BIANCHI & CUNEO,

Marble Works,

No. 3 Powell street,

Near the Junction of Eddy & Market St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Plain and Ornamental Work done in the best

manner and at the most reasonable Terms.

Constantly on hand an Elegant Assortment

of Monuments, Head-Stones, Mantles, etc.

ADELSDORFER BROS.,

21 & 23 Battery Street.

Between Pine and Bush, SAN FRANCISCO.

Will sell EXCHANGE, in sums to suit, on the

following places:

Berlin,

Hamburg,

Frankfurt, A. M.

Nürnberg,

Fuerth,

Stuttgart,

Mains.

ALBERT KUNER,

Seal Engraver.

Society and Masonic Seals Executed in the best

manner.

No. 611 Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

DAVID CONRAD,

Importer and Dealer in all kinds of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

NUTS, FRUITS, Etc.,

N. W. cor. Washington and Front streets,

San Francisco.

HENRY B. WILLIAMS, HENRY F. BLANCHARD,

CHARLES B. MORRIS,

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,

Shipping

Commission Merchants

NO. 215, CALIFORNIA ST.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

COMMERCIAL

Steam Printing House

FRANCH, VALENTINE & CO., Proprietors,

NO. 517 CLAY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WHAT CHEER LAUNDRY,

What Cheer House.

Special attention paid to doing up Washing in

a best style.

Washing returned in time for any steamer or

jet leaving the city.

All buttons sewed on, and ordinary mending done.

Give us a trial.

Laundry Office, What Cheer House,

sell

IN THE FIELD AGAIN!

THE PIONEER PHOTOGRAPHER.



HENRY BUSH.

CAN BE FOUND AT THE SPLENDID GALLERY,

Junction of Market and Kearny sts. His Photo-

graphs and Ambrotypes can not be surpassed.

For a good picture go to HENRY BUSH.

Proposals for Excavating for Foun-

dations of New City Hall.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF CITY HALL

Commissioners, San Francisco, February 15,

1871.

Sealed Proposals for excavating foundations of

the new City Hall, and distributing embankment

over the lot, in conformity with plans and speci-

fications, will be received at the office of the Board

of City Hall Commissioners, Room No. 2, Donohoe,

Kelly & Co's Building, southeast corner of Mon-

gomery and Sacramento streets, until 12 o'clock

P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of March, A. D.,

1871.

NOTICE—The quantity of earth to be excavated

is about 35,000 cubic yards.

Proposals must state the price in gold coin per

cubic yard.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject

any and all bids.

No bids will be entertained or considered unless

accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the

sum of \$2,000, U. S. gold coin, satisfactory to the

Commissioners, conditioned for the due entering

into the contract of the party to whom it may be

awarded.

To preserve uniformity, all bids must be on

blanks furnished by the Board of Commissioners.

Blanks can be obtained from the Secretary, at

the office of the Commissioners.

No bidder will be allowed to deposit more than

one bid for the work, and if more than one appear

at the opening of the bids by the Commissioners,

all the bids of such bidder will be set aside, and

shall not be considered as proposals or bids for

such work.

The statute provides that no Chinese or Mongolian

shall be employed in doing any of the work bid

or contracted for; and a failure to comply with

this provision shall work a forfeiture of the con-

tract.

Maps of the ground and plans and specifications

can be seen at the office of the Commissioners, and

any further information can be obtained of the

Architect. The work is to be performed within

forty working days from the date of the execution

of the contract.

Payments will be made, from time to time, of

seventy-five per cent. of the estimated amount of

work performed, and the remaining twenty-five

per cent. when the contract is fully and faithfully

completed.

The person or persons obtaining said contract

will receive warrants drawn upon the Treasurer of

the City and County of San Francisco on the City

Hall Fund, which warrants, when there are no

funds to the credit of said City Hall Fund, will bear

10 per cent. per annum interest from the date of

the presentation thereof until paid, and will be

paid in the order of their presentation and regis-

tration.

P. H. CANAVAN,

JOS. G. EASTLAND,

CHAS. E. McLANE,

Board of City Hall Commissioners.

MILLINERY.

MRS. COWLES, respectfully solicits her

Ladies' and Children's Hats

French Flowers, Ribbons, Real Point, Application, Chan-

selle, and Blind Lace, Velvets, Silks and Satins, at her

new store,

183 Third St., also, at 123 Third St.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SULLIVAN, KELLY & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

PAINTS! OILS!

Glass, Etc., Etc.,

DEPOT, 101, 103, and 105... FRONT STREET

And 110 Pine Street.

SAN FRANCISCO

N. B.—The largest stock of Goods in the city, at

Lowest Rates. 1870

To the Unfortunate.

NEW REMEDIES! NEW REMEDIES

DR. GIBBON'S DISPENSARY.

No. 623 Kearny street, corner Com-

mercial, San Francisco, established in

1854, for the treatment of Sexual

and Genital Diseases, such as Gon-

orrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis

in all its forms, Seminal Weakness,

Impotency, etc., etc. Skin Diseases

of years standing, and Ulcerated Legs,

etc., successfully treated.

DR. GIBBON has the pleasure of announcing that he

has returned from visiting the principal hospitals of

Europe, and has resumed practice at his Dispensary,

623 Kearny's street, corner of Commercial, where his old

patients and those requiring his services may find him.

The Doctor has spared neither time nor money in

seeking out new remedies, and has returned with in-

creased facilities for the alleviation of human suffering.

Seminal Weakness.

This solitary vice, or depraved sexual indulgence, is

practiced by the youth of both sexes to an almost un-

limited extent, producing with increasing certainty the

following train of morbid symptoms, unless combated

by scientific medical measures, viz: Sallow countenance,

loss of memory, pimples and eruptions on the face,

diffidence in approaching strangers, a dislike to

form new acquaintances, a disposition to shun society,

frequently insanity. If relief be not obtained, you

should apply immediately either in person or by letter,

and have a cure effected by his new and scientific mod-

of treating this disease, which never fails of effecting a

quick and radical cure.

Cured at Home.

Persons at a distance may be cured at home, by ad-

dressing a letter to Dr. Gibbon, stating case, symptoms,

length of time the disease has continued, and hav-

ing a medicine promptly forwarded, free from damage and

directions for use, by enclosing \$10 in coin, in a regis-

tered letter, through the Postoffice or through Wells,

Fargo & Co.

A package of medicine will be forwarded by express

to any part of the Union.

Persons writing to the Doctor will please state the

name of the paper they see his advertisement in.

Private entrance on Commercial street.

All communications strictly confidential.

Address: DR. J. F. GIBBON,

P. O. Box 1957, San Francisco, California.

KUENSTLER HALLE,

ERNST MAYRISH, Proprietor,

S. W. corner Clay and Kearny streets

LUMSDEN,

FIRST-PRIZE

BOOT MAKER

OF THE WORLD!

523 Sacramento st., under What Cheer House.

Call and see the World-Renowned Prize-Boots,

made by LUMSDEN HIMSELF.

Who challenged England and Central Europe for Ten

thousand dollars as a mechanic during the World's

Fair of 1871.

REMOVAL!

WELLMAN, PECK & CO.

HAVE REMOVED FROM THEIR OLD PLACE

...TO...

NOS. 416 AND 418... FRONT STREET,

San Francisco.

CITY SAMPLE ROOMS,

N. E. corner Third and Mission streets,

San Francisco.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

JOHN SCHREIBER, Proprietor.

Families supplied with Genuine Liquors and

Wines at the most reasonable prices, and delivered

to the house free.

Mrs. L. CLAYBURGH,

Successor to Mrs. Blanche Oulif,

FRENCH MILLINERY

ESTABLISHMENT.

S. W. cor. Clay and Kearny sts. San Francisco,

Wholesale and Retail Orders promptly at-

tended to, and NEW GOODS with every steam-

JOE WINDROW,

TEACHER OF

Sparring and the Art of Self-Defence,

CONGRESS HALL,

No. 314 Bush street, San Francisco.

HARDIE & FREDERICKS,

Importers and Dealers in

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths, Shades, Lace Curtains,

CORNERS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at Wholesale and

Retail,

N. E. Cor. Sansome & Market streets.

R. F. RYAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and

A PROSECUTOR AND ADVOCATE IN ADMIRALTY. Of-

fice removed to the S. W. corner of Montgomery

and Clay sts. Mr. R. practices in all the State and

Federal Courts, and attends to all business before

the different Departments at Washington, City

District of Columbia.

BAYLEY & WINTERS,

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

618 and 620 WASHINGTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

First class plain Cards, \$1.00 per dozen;

Enamelled Cards, \$2.00, and all other work in pro-

portion.

THE OLD IDENTICAL!

Mrs. H. J. Isaacs, Proprietress.

BENJAMIN SIMMONS, Business Manager.

S. E. COR. SACRAMENTO & BATTERY STS.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Only the very best WINES

